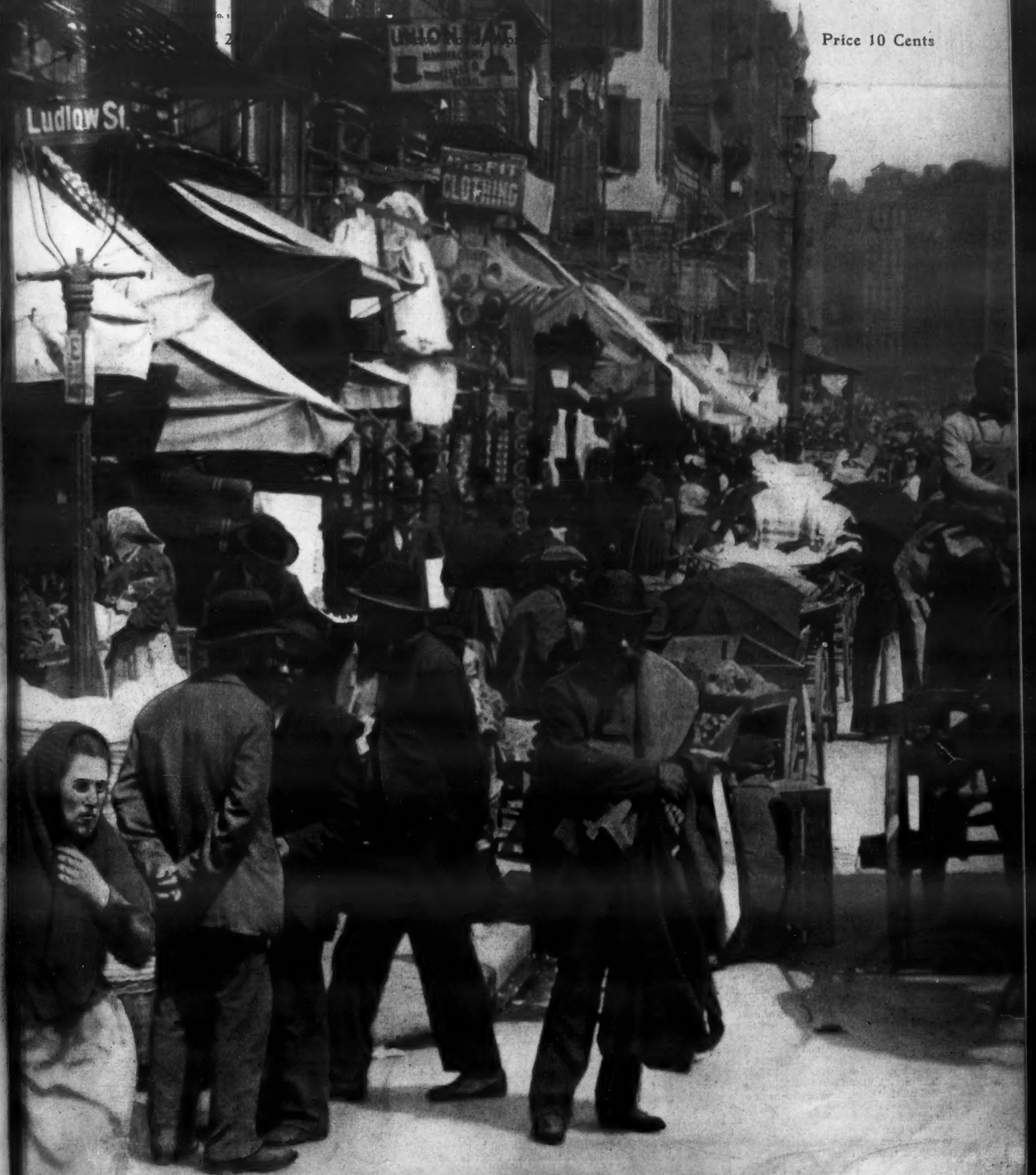


# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Price 10 Cents



THE MOST CROWDED SPOT IN AMERICA, NEW YORK'S GHETTO.

A.B. PHILAN.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with  
LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-  
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

Thursday, April 23, 1903

## Governor Odell and the Mortgage Tax.

A FRANKER, more business-like message has never been sent to the Legislature of this or any other State than that which Governor Odell recently sent to the Legislature at Albany, in its closing days, regarding the much discussed and generally misunderstood question of the taxation of mortgages. In the Governor's first annual message, in 1901, in which, as in all his subsequent messages, he addressed himself particularly to the consideration of our tax problems, he suggested the exemption of all mortgages from taxation. Last year, in his second annual message, recognizing the force of the objections made to his original proposition, he suggested a recording tax, to apply only to future mortgages and, in return for this, an exemption of mortgages from all other forms of taxation. This was also opposed, especially by those who believe that mortgages should pay the full rate of tax levied on all other personal property.

This year the Governor suggested a tax of four mills on mortgages, and this recommendation, although the executive calls it "the worst of the three propositions which have been presented in three years," was adopted by the Republican legislative caucus. So much opposition was shown, however, to this suggestion that the Governor finally decided to send in to the Legislature a special message on the subject, in which he carefully and judiciously, and with the utmost frankness, reviewed the entire situation. The message points out that the question is not whether mortgages should be taxed or not, because the existing law requires that they be taxed as personal property, and they are thus taxed in some parts of the State, and would be in all if the assessors performed their duty.

The Governor says, "Either all mortgages should be taxed, or none," and he plants himself squarely upon the equity of this proposition. He rides no hobby, he has no plan to urge upon the Legislature; he simply says that "The gravity of the situation leads me again to urge upon the Legislature the propriety and the justice of the demands of those who ask that their property shall be treated fairly and that if the present average rate of two and one-half per cent. is to be imposed, it shall be imposed upon all interests alike and thus bring about not only a reduction of the tax upon real estate, but the correction, to a certain extent, of the greatest and gravest error and defect in our tax laws."

Governor Odell says that the pending measure should not be called a measure to tax mortgages but rather a measure to reduce the mortgage tax, because under existing statutes the owner of a mortgage can at any time be called upon to pay the tax that the assessors may decide to levy upon it and that the assessors must levy if they honestly and conscientiously perform their duties. The proposition to substitute a small tax of four mills upon mortgages, or a recording tax, in lieu of all other taxes, is therefore virtually one to minimize to the last degree mortgage taxation in this State, and to relieve the owners of mortgages from the constant fear that they may be obliged to submit to the full rate of taxation levied by the State upon all other personal property.

It is unfortunate that Governor Odell's message was not sent to the Legislature earlier in the season. It is still more unfortunate that those who have opposed the mortgage-tax bills have not been fair and frank enough to treat the question with the same dignity and candor that characterize the Governor's utterance. They must admit that he is absolutely right in his contention that an evil exists in the present system of mortgage taxation in this State; that it is a burden upon those who cannot escape, especially upon widows and orphans whose money is tied up in trust estates, and that the tax is constantly avoided by those sufficiently sharp and unscrupulous to escape all personal taxation.

The executive truly says that "No party, no man, ever gained political or personal advancement or favor through the fear to correct a wrong." He points out the wrong, the existence of which every one admits, and he submits several alternative remedies, any of which he is willing to accept, even going to the extent of offering to exempt mortgages entirely from taxation, if the Legislature so

decides. But he insists that some remedy must be applied to an abuse that has been tolerated altogether too long. And he is right.

## What Makes a Party Question?

IN HIS recent significant address before the board of trade at New Orleans Secretary of the Treasury Shaw threw out a suggestion that should impress itself on the mind of every American citizen. While strongly advocating the passage of an adequate ship subsidy bill the secretary urged that a matter of such immense importance to the entire country should not be made a party affair at all, but should be treated wholly on its merits and in a purely non-partisan spirit. This is an attitude which the people might with great benefit to the nation also assume on many other grave public questions.

One of the unfortunate tendencies growing out of the sharp rivalries and strong antagonisms among political parties, under a government like our own, is that of making party questions out of issues that do not rightfully belong in the arena of partisan discussion, but to that higher and broader range of problems and policies affecting the general welfare, and on which, when viewed without prejudice or passion, all intelligent citizens are practically agreed. When for the sake of passing advantage such questions are seized upon, given a partisan label, and dragged into the field of party strife, their proper settlement is either postponed indefinitely or so jeopardized by delay and uncertainty that public interests suffer to a serious and wholly unnecessary extent.

A proposition for the enlargement of the navy, for publicity for trusts, or for a sound currency, which, viewed in the light of its own real and intrinsic merits, would appeal with commanding force to every open and intelligent mind and secure immediate and almost general assent, becomes so clouded with the foreign and extraneous matter injected into it by partisan zeal, and so associated with the prejudices and antagonisms incident to party feeling, that its success, and almost its very existence, comes to depend not on its essential excellence and true worthiness, but chiefly on the numerical strength and influence of the party which has happened to espouse it.

It was because of circumstances like these that civil-service reform had such a long, hard, and bitter struggle to get itself incorporated into our various departments of government, national, State, and municipal, and that its great and admitted benefits have been so slow in their realization. The wisdom and desirability of this reform as applied to the distribution of a large class of public offices are so obvious that there could be no ground of dispute or division here among reasoning men, and would have been none had not the issue at its first appearance in our legislative halls been tossed into the pit of partisan strife.

Because of its inherent virtue and soundness, its actual necessity as a fundamental principle in a well-ordered government, the merit system has survived the struggle into which it was thus plunged, lifted itself above the prejudices and misconceptions falsely attached to it, and justified itself in such a way that it is now endorsed and practically accepted by the vast majority of the American people. For, after all, there is a law governing this matter of party questions, as fixed and immutable as the laws of the tide and the planets; and issues which have no natural and rightful place in that category will get themselves out of it after a while by virtue of their own real character and inherent force.

In other words, a question which is not essentially a party question, which is really not open to cleavage along party lines, cannot be made such a question by party caucuses, party precedents, or national conventions, and not always by such a powerful moulding influence as the press. No one of these nor all of them together can give an indelible party coloring to a question to which such a coloring does not naturally belong. Nor can they give a party stamp so deep that the lines will not wear out in time and the question emerge where it may be considered at its just valuation and in its true light. Why should not the negro question be non-partisan?

## Senator Edmunds Justified.

THE FAR-REACHING decision against the Northern Securities Company sustains the contention of ex-Senator Edmunds, in a recent issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, that the Sherman anti-trust law would have been sufficient, without amendment, to accomplish its purposes. In his letter, which was written while a number of anti-trust bills were being discussed at Washington, Senator Edmunds suggested that the Sherman bill might be rendered more effective if provision were made for the prompt trials of actions brought under it. This letter was called to the attention of President Roosevelt, and soon thereafter an act was passed by Congress, giving precedence in certain instances to suits brought under the Sherman law. Attorney-General Knox, who has shown so much vigor and ability in the conduct of the government's case, pressed the hearing with all diligence, and the result is a complete vindication of Senator Edmunds's statement that the Sherman act can meet all the requirements of the situation. It had not proved effective in the past because the prosecution of cases brought under it was weak and wavering.

Those who have found fault with President Roosevelt's failure to press the most drastic anti-trust bills upon the attention of Congress, and who have thought that the national legislature also was derelict in the matter, will be obliged to reverse their judgment, in view of the signal victory of the government in the Northern Securities case. How far-reaching this will be no one can foretell. If the decision of the Circuit Court is sustained by the

Supreme Court of the United States, and if, as Mr. James J. Hill believes, "from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of all the railway mileage in the United States is consolidated either by lease, ownership, or in some other way more direct than the properties embraced in the Northern Securities Company," then serious complications may result unless the great financial interests involved find some way out of the difficulty.

## The Plain Truth.

THE WORST slap administered to the Nebraska populist, the twice-defeated Democratic candidate for the presidency, has just been given by the vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Senator Stone, of Missouri. The Nebraska grafter, who has risen from poverty to affluence during the brief period in which he has managed to figure as the head of the Democratic party, has endeavored to lay down the rule that no Democrat can be considered available for the Democratic presidential nomination next year who has not been willing to swallow the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, free silver and all. Senator Stone, an older, a wiser, and a more unselfish party leader, now makes public proclamation that the Democratic candidate for the presidency need be only a Democrat who has always supported his party's ticket, and not necessarily a man who has subscribed unconditionally to every declaration of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. If anything were needed to indicate the absolute obliteration of Nebraska's political wart from the wrinkled face of Democracy, Senator Stone has furnished it.

IN A SOMEWHAT sarcastic editorial the Charleston (S. C.) *News-Courier* comments on a recent article in LESLIE'S WEEKLY regarding the suppression of the negro vote in the South. We asked if it were not possible to eliminate the question of color from discussion of suffrage reform, and whether thoughtful party leaders in the North and South could not agree on an equitable measure for the suppression of the illiterate white vote in the Northern slums as well as the illiterate black vote on the plantations of the South. The *News-Courier* says, "We would almost be willing not to count our negroes as a basis of representation if the Northern States would agree not to count the whites who are for sale in that region of the country at every election." This hardly meets the question. Obviously it would be impossible by any practical test to single out the venal voter of the North. He has no distinguishing color such as the negro of the South possesses, and his venality is often concealed and sometimes known to no one beside the seller and the purchaser of the vote. We seek to know if the South is willing to agree to aid in an effort, by the application of a fair educational test, to eliminate the illiterate white voter of the North and South, regardless of color. We understand that the negro vote is suppressed in the South because of the belief that the negro is unfit to vote with understanding. Surely this unfitness and incapacity do not depend upon color. Are we right or wrong?

IF A PROPER estimate is placed upon the status, influence, and achievements in the interests of peace of each of the nations having a representation in The Hague tribunal the United States ought surely to be accorded the predominance in that great international court. As ex-Postmaster-General Smith recently pointed out very forcibly in a public address, the United States has fully earned the right by virtue of its position and influence in the Chinese outbreak, and more recently by its attitude in the Venezuelan complication, to be regarded as the leading and greatest peace-making power in the world. It was the firm yet pacificatory policy insisted upon by Secretary Hay that prevented a formal declaration of war upon China by the allied Powers, and a like insistence in Venezuela that held back the European assailants of the South American republic from hostile action. It is now a serious question, as Mr. Smith says, whether in the interests of peace in this hemisphere the Monroe Doctrine shall not have a broader application to protect this continent against forcible methods of collecting claims which are not admitted among nations of equal standing elsewhere. Imprisonment for debt is no longer enforced in most civilized countries, and the collecting of debts at the point of the bayonet ought surely to be no longer regarded as a necessity even in South America.

A NEW BOOK of regulations for the guidance of the public is soon to be issued by the Post-office Department, in which one of the subjects treated will be that of torn stamps. The post-office officials are quoted as saying that the ignorance of the public in regard to the use of torn stamps is "almost universal." A torn stamp cannot be used under the rules of the department, and yet thousands of people, it is declared, are in the habit when a stamp has been accidentally torn of pasting it together and putting it on an envelope. It seems to us that in this rule, of the existence of which the public is so strangely ignorant, we have an excellent specimen of the petty, stupid, and utterly needless regulations and restrictions which the department at Washington has introduced into the postal service for no other end, apparently, than to make the use of the mails by the people as costly and embarrassing as possible. If the rules of the service were as few and simple as they should be the department would not need to issue an encyclopaedia to teach people the art of mailing a letter. If a new and unused postage stamp is accidentally torn, as often happens, there is no earthly reason why the possessor of it should not adjust the two parts and use it on a letter, and any rule requiring that letters so stamped shall not be delivered is a silly piece of official flapdoodle.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

A PARAGRAPH was recently printed on this page, concerning the Earl of Yarmouth and his engagement to Miss Alice Thaw,



MISS ALICE THAW,  
The Pittsburgh girl who is to marry  
the Earl of Yarmouth.

daughter of a wealthy and prominent resident of Pittsburgh, Penn. The marriage ceremony will be performed in a few days, and the ranks of English nobility will then have been augmented by another of the social queens of America. The bride to be is a daughter of the late William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, by a second wife. Mr. Thaw was prominently identified with the business interests of the Iron City for many years and accumulated an immense fortune. He was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad from 1871 to the time of his death, and was officially related to several other railroads. He used his wealth wisely and generously, and his benefactions to his native city were many and of noble proportions. He died in Paris in 1889. Miss Alice Thaw inherits a large share of her father's wealth and is said also to inherit his philanthropic instincts.

THE NOMINATION of the Hon. Hamilton Fish to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and its instant confirmation by the Senate, put a satisfying end to the disquieting uncertainty that for a time existed as to the possible incumbent of that important office. The selection of Mr. Fish has met with the entire approval of the financial community, which is vitally interested in having a proper administration of sub-treasury affairs. General confidence is felt that the reins have been intrusted to competent hands and that the fiscal affairs here of the nation will be managed well. This is logically inferable from the character of the public service which for a long period Mr. Fish rendered to this State. For more than twenty years he was an able, prominent, and influential member of the Assembly, and for three terms he was that body's speaker. He grew to be a power in politics and in 1896 he came within an ace of being nominated for Governor by the Republican State convention. Some six years ago Mr. Fish retired from politics, but his numerous friends will rejoice over his return to official life in a position so desirable. Mr. Fish, who is a native of Albany, is a son of President Grant's eminent Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish, and was in his youth his father's secretary for a time at Washington.

THAT THE managers of the St. Louis world's fair made no mistake when they placed Miss Florence



MISS FLORENCE HAYWARD,  
Who is a special commissioner of the St. Louis  
world's fair abroad.

Hayward on their executive staff and sent her abroad to boom the exposition is evident from reports coming from over the water as to the work Miss Hayward has already done and the impression she is making. An interviewer for *Black and White* who called on Miss Hayward at her apartments in London describes her as a woman who when she makes up her mind to do a thing "does it," and obstacles only stimulate her to new endeavors. "She is a fluent talker," the interviewer proceeds to say, "but, as few women do, she understands the art of verbal condensation. She goes straight to the mark. She sees the people she wants to see. Where tact and feminine adroitness fail her in gaining a passage through the barriers she succeeds by sheer force of American audacity. She 'gets there.'" Asked if she was paying special attention to exhibits of woman's work, Miss Hayward replied that she was not, but was after art-work, machinery, and manufactured products. In reply to the question as to what progress she was making among British manufacturers, Miss Hayward said: "They are certainly waking up to the opportunities it offers them. The chief reason I have found for the apathy they had shown heretofore is the idea that because of the high tariff the United States places on manufactured imports they had nothing to gain by exerting themselves to make good displays. Now that is a wrong notion, and I am proving it to them." Miss Hayward also explained why she proposed that there should be no special woman's department at the fair, a proposal that at first

awakened much opposition, but is now generally recognized as a wise arrangement. "A woman's department," she said, "belongs to the kindergarten stage of women's development as industrial producers. There was one at Chicago, of course, but women have progressed since then. When women's exhibits are confined to a special woman's department it is really an acknowledgment of woman's industrial inferiority. The best compliment that can be paid women is to have their work displayed side by side with man's and judged on its merits without any allowances on account of sex. And that will be done at St. Louis."

IT IS SAID that the youngest managing editor of a great metropolitan newspaper is Mr. Pomeroy Burton, who

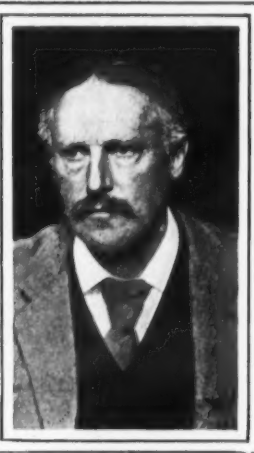


POMEROY BURTON,  
The youngest manager of a metro-  
politan newspaper.

was put, by Mr. Pulitzer, in charge of the morning edition of the New York *World*, a place he has filled with remarkable success for some time, though he is but a little over thirty years of age. He was born on a farm in Pennsylvania, and started out at the age of sixteen, after an academic education, to make his way in life. Learning the printer's trade and having a reputation as a rapid compositor, he found employment readily in several offices in New York and Brooklyn. The foreman of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who had observed that young Burton had what printers call "the motion," in setting type, and that he was exceedingly rapid in his work, and always steady and reliable, made him assistant foreman. Owing to ill health he went West and was for a time business manager of a paper in Cincinnati. Returning to Brooklyn the bright, modest, ambitious young man attracted the attention of the editor of the *Eagle* and Mr. Burton was put on the reportorial staff and steadily advanced to positions of greater responsibility until he was called to the service of Mr. Pulitzer. It is creditable to Mr. Burton that he has always stood for the best things in journalism, believing sincerely that the purpose of the newspaper is to elevate the masses rather than to lower itself to the level of the proletariat. Mr. Burton is one of the most charming men in social life and one of the few whom great success has not spoiled.

REV. DR. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, New York, has been

known for years not only as a remarkably successful organizer and leader in religious and philanthropic work among the tenement dwellers in the teeming East Side, where his parish is situated, but also as a man who holds and dares to express views on questions of religion and reform differing radically from those held by many of the clergy and laymen of his and other communions. Thus he has been strongly in favor of a liberal interpretation of the liquor-license laws and has also favored the opening of museums and art galleries on Sunday. Recently in a sermon before a society of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in Philadelphia, Dr. Rainsford expressed opinions in regard to certain points of theology which have called forth a storm of protest from members of his own and other denominations, who denounce them as dangerous and heretical. Referring to this sermon, the *Living Church*, a Protestant Episcopal journal, advises "orthodox churchmen" to drop Dr. Rainsford from the list of men "available for public gatherings, until, at least, he is ready to atone for what he has done." More recently still Dr. Rainsford has been called to account in some newspapers for having in a public address advocated the abolition of the law making it a crime to maintain a disorderly house and "the governing of such houses only by the law of nuisances." This policy, Dr. Rainsford declared, he had advocated for years and believed it to be "the only honest and righteous way to deal with this terrible evil." Notwithstanding the disapproval which Dr. Rainsford's views have thus met in some quarters, how highly he is esteemed and admired by many people may be judged by the fact that when the twentieth anniversary of his connection with St. George's parish was celebrated, not long since, a large number of the foremost citizens of the city, of all religious denominations, including Mayor Low and other public officials, united to do him honor. A series of articles in which Dr. Rainsford tells the "Story of His Work" was recently begun in *The Outlook*, and in a note the editor says that when Dr. Rainsford came to St. George's in 1883 it was a dying church. "To-day," the editor continues, "that church is one of the greatest powers for good in that great city. Its services are thronged. Workingmen and women sit and



REV. DR. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD,  
A rector who holds radical views, but  
is doing a remarkable work.

kneel beside the people of wealth and power." It takes more than one full page of the charities directory of New York simply to give the titles of the various organizations now connected with the great parish of St. George's, practically all of this work having grown up under Dr. Rainsford's administration.

SO MANY contradictory reports have been spread abroad during the past few weeks concerning the

health of the venerable Leo XIII., the head of the Roman Church, that it is difficult to know what the real truth may be on that point. It seems certain that the aged pontiff withstood the strain of the recent jubilee services better than might have been expected in a nonagenarian and there is reason for the belief that his bodily vigor has not materially declined since, notwithstanding the adverse reports. Apropos of the jubilee services, an interesting item appears in the Paris *Figaro* in which that enterprising journal claims that the Pope consented to deliver both his benediction and the Ave Maria into a phonographic receiver in order that those of the faithful who were unable to be present at the jubilee ceremony in the Basilica of St. Peter's should be none the less enabled to hear the authentic pontifical utterances. Subsequently his Holiness expressed himself as highly pleased with the fidelity of the reproduction, which would seem to show, the timbre of the phonograph being what it is, that he did not expect very much of modern science. Of much greater interest and real value than this phonographic record is the poem written by the Pope, and translated in a recent number of *The Independent*, in which the aged prelate has seemingly given his farewell word, in verse at least, to the activities of this present life. This "dying prayer" was included in the book presented by the Pope to each of the cardinals of the Sacred College. The translator speaks of the poem as the most remarkable instance of powers preserved in extreme age since at the age of ninety-one Sophocles wrote his "Edipus Coloneus," and proved to the judges that he had not passed into his dotage. The first four lines of the original are as follows:

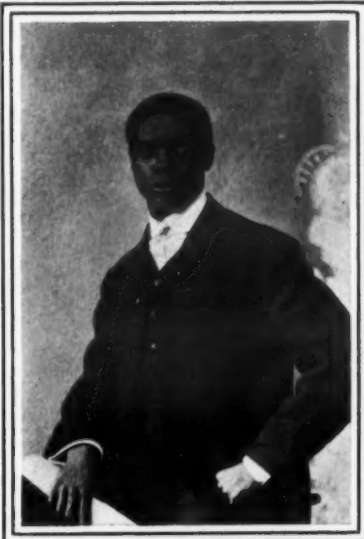
Extremum radiat, pallenti obvolvitur umbra  
Iam iam sol moriens; nox subit atra Leo.

Atra tibi; arescent venæ, nec vividus humor  
Perfluit, exhausto corpore vita fugit.

IT IS gratifying to learn that John W. Foster may again preside at the annual conference on international arbitration to be held at Lake Mohonk in the latter part of May. Probably no man is better qualified for such a task.

HOWEVER BACKWARD may be the generality of the negro race, members of it not infrequently display

ability that would do credit to the most highly developed of men. It is especially in oratory that the colored man of talent is apt to excel, and the black race just now promises to furnish another public speaker who will be of the first rank. Recently William Pickens, a negro from Arkansas, and a member of the junior class at Yale, won the Henry James Ten Eyck prize of \$100 for oratory, against thirty-seven competitors, in



WILLIAM PICKENS,  
The ferry-boat boy who won a \$100 prize for  
oratory at Yale.

a speech remarkable for its contents as well as for its delivery. Mr. Pickens argued that the negroes of Hayti were unable to govern themselves and that the intervention of the United States was necessary to their welfare. His intellectual grasp of the theme and his rhetorical power aroused the enthusiasm of a critical audience and induced a unanimous award by the judges. Ex-President Cleveland has complimented Mr. Pickens with a special request for a copy of his oration. The brilliant young student, now only twenty-two years of age, began life as a ferry-boat boy, and worked his way through the high school and through Talladega College, Alabama, before entering Yale, and he is supporting himself in the same manner while in the university. Besides being the best orator of his class, he stands high in his studies and is respected by the faculty and his classmates. He expects eventually to devote himself to educational work among his people in the South. The prize which he secured was founded and named in honor of a gifted young journalist of Albany who died nearly twenty years ago.





THE PRESIDENT SPEAKING AT  
LA CROSSE, WIS.



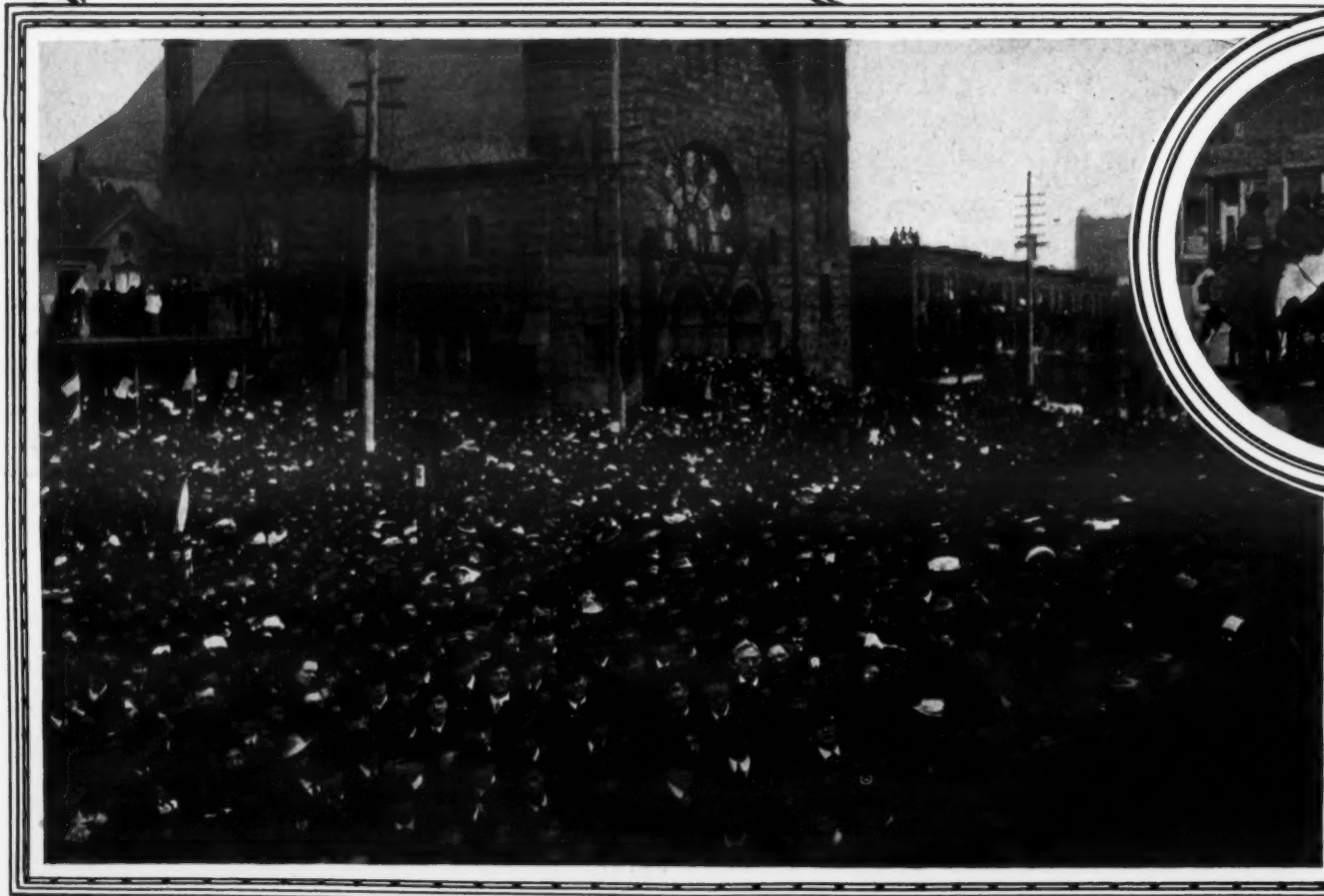
ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE AT YANKTON, S. D.



CITIZENS OF LA CROSSE, WIS., PROVIDE A FLORAL CHARIOT.



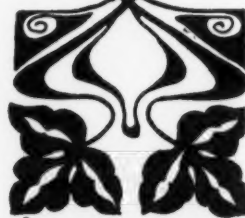
RIDING IN STATE FROM THE DEPOT TO THE SPEAKERS' STAND AT YANKTON, S. D.



INTENSE INTEREST DISPLAYED BY THE THROG AT ST. PAUL, MINN.



ADMIRING COWBOYS AWAIT-  
ING THE PRESIDENT'S AR-  
RIVAL AT MITCHELL,  
S. D.



THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TOUR A ROUND OF OVATIONS.  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE NATION HAILED WITH POPULAR ENTHUSIASM AT EACH POINT OF HIS JOURNEY.

Photographs by G. R. Luckey, our staff artist, with the Presidential party.





ROOSEVELT WINNING THE WESTERN HEART.

PEOPLE OF WINONA, MINN., TURN OUT EN MASSE TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT AS HE SPEAKS FROM HIS CAR.—*Photograph by G. B. Luckey, our staff artist, with the Presidential party.*



SCATTERED RUINS OF HENRY MCCOY'S HOME, WHERE THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED.



JOHN MCCOY'S SHATTERED DWELLING, ONE OF THE INMATES OF WHICH WAS HURT.

FURIOUS CYCLONE'S RUINOUS SWEEP IN ALABAMA.

RESISTLESS WIND-STORM WRECKS THIRTY HOMES AT HOPEWELL, DOING \$100,000 DAMAGE, SIXTEEN PERSONS BEING KILLED AND FOURTEEN INJURED.—*Covell.*



THOUSANDS OF NEGROES EVICTED BY THE MISSISSIPPI'S FLOOD.

WATER RUSHING THROUGH A CREVASSE NEAR GREENVILLE, MISS., DRIVES MANY FROM THEIR HOMES TO OUT-DOOR CAMPS ON HIGHER GROUND.—*Covert.*



# The Next "Land Rush" for a Million Acres

By Waldon Fawcett

UNCLE SAM is preparing to open to settlement one million acres of public land on the main line of the Santa Fé Railroad in southern California, and from present indications it is reasonable to expect a tremendous land rush when this slice of public domain is opened to entry in June. The opening of this territory, which comprises a strip twenty miles in width and between two hundred and three hundred miles in length, is under direction of the officials of the local land offices at Los Angeles and Independence, Cal., and Carson City, Nev.; and at each of these points thousands of letters have been received from all parts of the country making inquiry as to details regarding the new Mecca.

The General Land Office at Washington is rather at a loss to account for the tremendous interest which has been aroused in the territory to be opened in the Golden Gate State; and officials express the fear that many persons who go West to find homes in this domain will be grievously disappointed when they discover that the holdings are almost exclusively desert land and of little value without the expenditure of considerable money for improvement. It is conceded that this land has a future, but little can be accomplished until the transforming power of irrigation has been called into play.

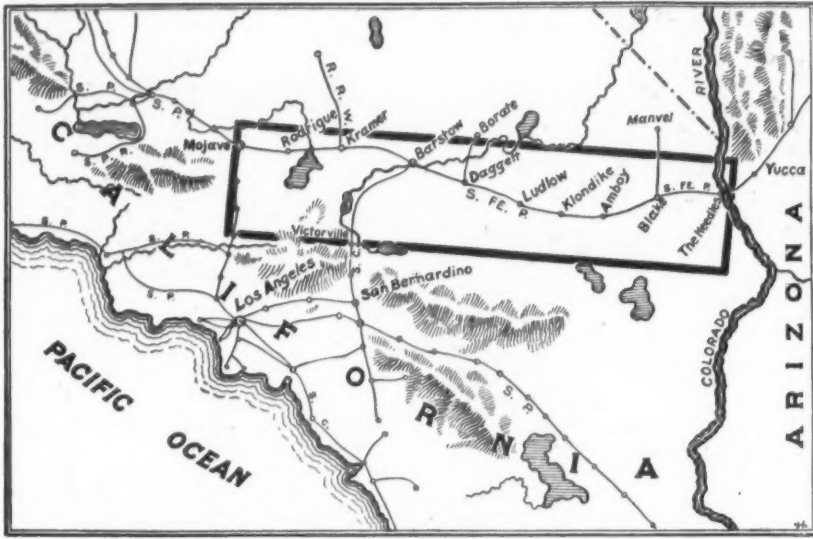
A surprising circumstance in connection with the present excitement over this new territory is that similar land in this identical locality is and has been open to settlement for some time past with few takers. Perhaps the unusual state of affairs may best be explained by a brief review of the events leading up to the present opening of territory. In accordance with the usual custom governing railroad construction in the West the United States government made grants of land in southern California to the Atlantic and Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad companies. In each case the government retained half of the land along the projected line of railroad and relinquished the other half to the railroad company. For the sake of uniformity the government kept the sections in each township designated by even numbers, and let the railroad people have the sections designated by odd numbers.

It happened that in the stretch of territory between

the town of Mojave and the Colorado River (the scene of the coming land rush) the grants to the two railroad companies overlapped, and thus Uncle Sam kept a full half of the land while the two railroad corporations were obliged to divide between them the odd-numbered sections—each company receiving, it will be seen, one-fourth of the whole amount of land. The Southern Pacific Company still holds its land, or such portion of it as has not been sold, but the Atlantic and Pacific Company failed to build its road and the United States Supreme Court recently

ment stretch along the main line of the Santa Fé system between the Needles on the Colorado River and the town of Mojave. Settlements, which might be used as bases of operations by homesteaders, are at frequent intervals along this portion of the road. About midway in the territory is the town of Barstow, where a branch railroad leaves the main line, affording direct communication with San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and San Diego. Other settlements in the newly opened territory include Rodrigue, Kramer, Daggett, Ludlow, Klondike, Amboy, and Blake. The end of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains touches this territory, and Barstow is over two thousand one hundred feet above sea level, but this altitude is exceptional, Mojave being but 275 feet, Amboy less than six hundred feet, and the Needles, on the boundary line between California and Arizona—a town of seven hundred people—only forty-six feet. As has been said, the possibilities of this territory are dependent almost solely upon irrigation; and while the section is not likely to be made the scene of any governmental irrigation project on a large scale, there is some chance for private irrigation work, there being in or near this strip of land several streams and bodies of water of fair size.

The Land Office officials at Washington had not anticipated any such rush for the new lands as now appears to be threatened, and have made no arrangements to send a force of clerks from Washington, as was done at the time of the land rush in Oklahoma. The management of the distribution in southern California will therefore rest solely in the hands of the registers and receivers of the land offices at Los Angeles and Independence, Cal., and Carson City, Nev.; and to these officials should be addressed all applications for blanks or information regarding the sections to be made available for entry. The head of a family, or a person who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, if a citizen of the United States or intending to become such, may acquire title to one-quarter section, 160 acres, by establishing and maintaining residence thereon and improving and cultivating the land for the continuous period of five years. A residence elsewhere than on the land entered for more than six months at any one time is construed as an abandonment of claim.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE NEW MILLION-ACRE TRACT OF LAND IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, ABOUT TO BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

decided that the title of the land given to the Atlantic and Pacific people reverted to the government. This is the land which is now to be thrown open to settlement. Alternating with the odd-numbered sections soon to be offered to home-seekers are even-numbered sections, fully as attractive in every way, which have proven a drug on the hands of the government, but this fact does not appear to have had any effect upon the enthusiasm of the people who are planning to colonize the new realm.

This new land which may be had for the asking is in a most accessible locality. The sections open to settle-

## North and South at a Notable Golf Tournament

By Herbert L. Jillson

PINEHURST, N. C., April 6th.

THE UNITED North and South amateur championship tournament, played here last week, marks a new epoch in the history of golf in the South, and the event takes its place as one of the important tournaments of the year. The leading clubs and many of the prominent amateurs of the country were represented in the list of sixty entries, and a series of matches which aroused national interest was played. One of the most charming features of the tournament was its social side, and in the great throng which assembled day after day, exquisitely gowned women were conspicuous. Afternoon teas were a daily feature at the club house, and music was furnished by the combined orchestras from the Carolina and Holly Inn hotels. The weather was all that could be desired and the arrangements were faultless. Interest in the tournament increased as the contest progressed, culminating in the final match for the championship cup, between T. Sterling Beckwith, of the Cleveland Golf Club, Ohio, and one of the best players in the State, and John M. Ward, of New York City, champion of the Fox Hills and Montclair Golf Clubs, and a golfer of national reputation. Beckwith won by a single hole and a single stroke, after one of the prettiest, cleanest amateur golf matches ever seen anywhere. The medal play scores of the rivals were but a single stroke apart, and nine of the eighteen holes were halved. On the fourth hole Ward was two up, but Beckwith won the fifth, halved the sixth, won the seventh, halved the eighth, and won the ninth, starting in at the turn with one up. This lead he lost at the fourteenth hole, but he regained it at the fifteenth, and the three remaining holes were halved. The climax was reached on the seventeenth hole, where both drove the green, but Ward had a decided advantage and a long put for a two, which he missed, halving in three. The eighteenth hole was stroke for stroke. The story of the great contest is told in the following table showing the cards in detail:

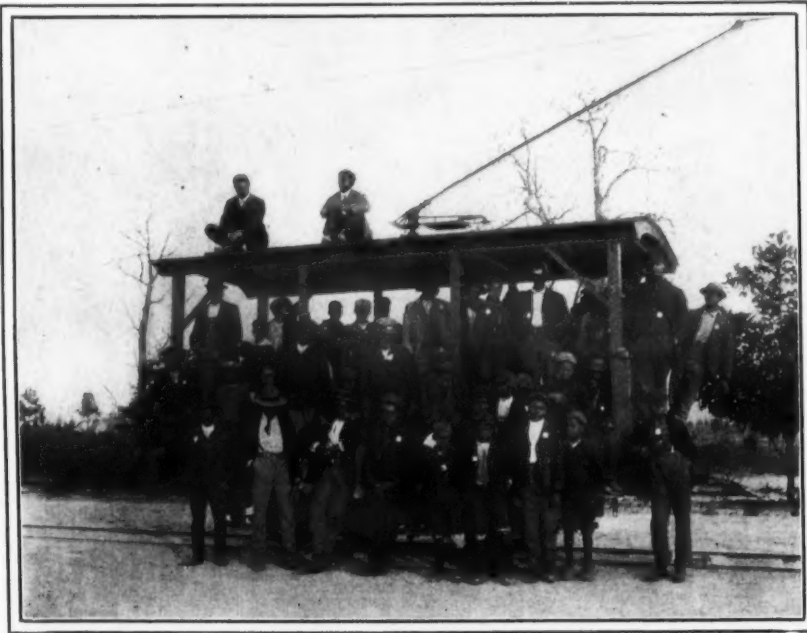
		GOING OUT.									
Beckwith,	3	5	4	6	3	4	5	4	5	39	
Ward,	4	4	3	4	4	4	6	4	6	40	
		COMING IN.									
Beckwith,	5	4	4	4	7	4	6	3	5	42	39-81
Ward,	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	3	5	41	39-80

The consolation event was also replete with close contests. Roy S. Durstine, of the Lawrenceville Golf Club, New Jersey, a lad of sixteen, won the finals from I. C. Bates Dana, of the Hillandale Golf Club, Stamford, Conn., by a score of two up and one to play. Durstine played a remarkably even game throughout and was cool and self-possessed. In the women's championship the semi-final match between Miss Frances Powers, of the Allston Golf Club, Allston, Mass., and Miss Florence Bradbury, of Providence, R. I., was one of the events of the tourna-

ment. John Moller, Jr., of the Lakewood Golf Club, and the New Jersey State champion, qualified second at 161. Moller won his first match handily, but he fell before Beckwith on the second. F. C. Reynolds, of the Essex County Country Club, Orange, N. J., qualified third, with 163. Reynolds holds an amateur record for the course at seventy-five and he was generally regarded as a dangerous man, but like Moller, he went down before Beckwith in the semi-final rounds.

In the qualification for the women's championship Mrs. M. D. Paterson, of the Englewood Golf Club, New Jersey, won the gross-score cup with 101, a single stroke in the lead of Miss Frances Powers, of the Allston Golf Club, Allston, Mass., who scored 102 and whose handicap of six gave her the net-score cup, at ninety-six, thirteen strokes better than her nearest opponent, Miss Bradbury. Mrs. Paterson won the women's championship easily, winning one match by default and defeating Miss Powers in the finals five up and four to play. The tournament was given a brilliant ending with a special open thirty-six-hole medal play event, in which many amateurs and several professionals took part. It had for its spectacular feature the breaking of the amateur record for the course by Beckwith, the champion, with a card of seventy-one. This score was remarkable because it was even, steady, dangerous golf. On the thirteenth hole Beckwith missed a six-foot put for the three, and on the eighteenth hole a long put for a four rimmed the cup and lay dead to the hole. Had these balls gone down the card would have been reduced two strokes.

Beckwith's record, however, lowers the amateur record two strokes and equals the professional record made by Vardon several years ago and which held until it was reduced to seventy-one by Professional Donald J. Ross. It is nine under bogey. The existing amateur records are seventy-three for E. A. Freeman, of the Montclair Golf Club, New Jersey, seventy-five for F. C. Reynolds, seventy-six for C. H. Bartlett, of Springfield, Mass., and seventy-seven for J. G. Thorpe, of Boston. All in all, the tournament for 1903 was a brilliant success, which will be the subject of comment in golf circles throughout the country for many weeks to come.



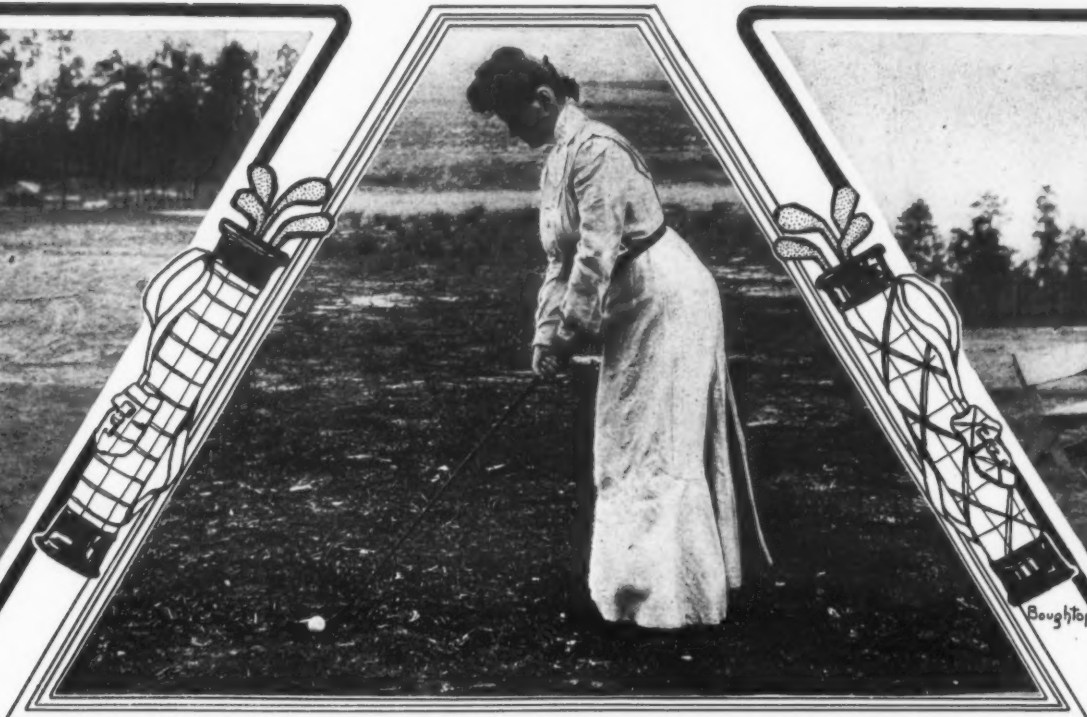
CADDIES IMPORTED BY THE CAR-LOAD FOR THE TOURNAMENT.

ment. At the turn Miss Powers was four down, but she reduced this score, hole by hole, until she was even up on the seventeenth. The eighteenth and nineteenth holes were halved, Miss Powers winning the twentieth by a single stroke. Some of the best golf of the week was played in the qualification rounds, and in these Beckwith, the champion, was the leader, qualifying with a gross score of 155, thirty-eight out and forty in, in the morning, thirty-seven out and forty in, in the afternoon, winning





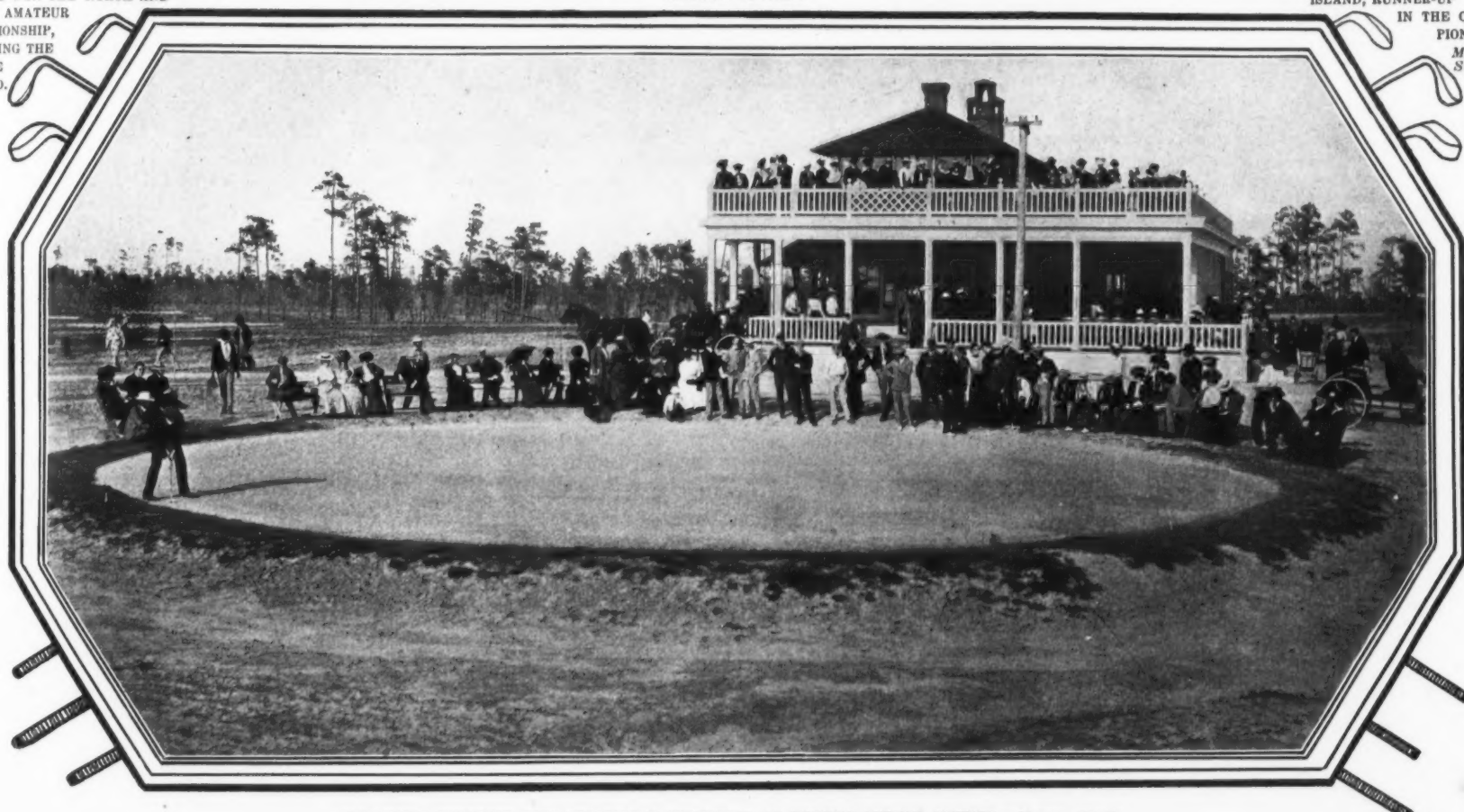
T. STERLING BECKWITH, OF THE CLEVELAND (O.) GOLF CLUB, WHO WON THE NORTH AND SOUTH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, BREAKING THE COURSE RECORD.



MRS. P. H. SAWYER, OF THE ALGOMA COUNTRY CLUB, OSHKOSH, WIS., PREPARING TO DRIVE, IN THE WOMAN'S CONTEST.



JOHN M. WARD, OF THE FOX HILLS GOLF CLUB, STATEN ISLAND, RUNNER-UP IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP. Merrow Studio.



CLUB-HOUSE THROGGED WITH SPECTATORS WITNESSING AN EXCITING PUTTING CONTEST.—Merrow Studio.



MRS. M. D. PATERSON, OF THE ENGLEWOOD (N. J.) GOLF CLUB, WINNER OF THE WOMAN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.



REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF SKILLFUL GOLFERS. Left to right: I. C. B. Dana, Stamford, Conn.; H. O. Curtis Davis, Ridgewood, N. J.; John M. Ward, Staten Island; C. H. Lester, George Brown, E. A. Freeman, Montclair, N. J.; P. R. Oliver, Pelham, N. Y.; P. F. Murphy, Garden City, N. Y.; W. C. Freeman, Montclair, N. J.; F. W. Larom, Ardsley, N. Y.



MRS. ARTHUR C. KETCHUM, OF THE ARDSLEY CLUB, NEW YORK CITY, A PARTICIPANT IN THE WOMAN'S CHAMPIONSHIP EVENT.

### GOLFERS CONTEST FOR HONORS UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES.

UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH TOURNAMENT AT PINEHURST, N. C., PARTICIPATED IN BY PLAYERS OF NOTE AND SKILL.

See opposite page.





# A Free School for the Stage

By Harry Beardsley



THE ANNOUNCEMENT through the newspapers that the theatrical firm of Klaw & Erlanger would conduct, this summer, at the Knickerbocker Theatre in New York City a free dramatic school brought hundreds of applicants to the doors of the company's offices, for this school is the first institution of the kind ever established. Aside from the absence of a tuition fee or other expense, a further inducement is a promise of employment to all who are fit and capable. Considering the peculiar fascination which the stage holds for so many young persons, and this apparently popular avenue of reaching fame, it is not surprising that hundreds answered the announcement.

Those who did not call wrote. Letters reached the director, Mr. Ben D. Stevens, from different towns in New York State, and several young women as far away as Springfield, Mass., sent inquiries to the company for further particulars. After they learned what the school would be, those who lived out of town, and could afford to do so, came to New York and are boarding while they attend the recitations of this unique educational enterprise.

The school itself is interesting because in many ways it is unlike any other that ever existed. In the first place it is practical. There are no frills on it. It is the real, not the ideal, stage life from the beginning. The pupils are taught exactly the things which they will have to know when they have begun their work in earnest. They are not permitted to receive any false impressions. So there are no illusions to be shattered when the actual stage life begins.

The members of the faculty of the school are practical men engaged in theatrical work. Mr. Stevens, the director, is the manager of "The Billionaire" company; the others are also on the staff of Klaw & Erlanger. Mr. Herbert Gresham is teacher of stage "business" and dramatic reading; Mr. Fred Solomon, general music director for the firm, is instructor in music; and Mr. Ned Weyburn, teacher of stage dancing and chorus movements in the school, performs the same work in the companies organized by Klaw & Erlanger. No time is spent in unnecessary formalities. On the morning when I attended the recitation of the classes, Mr. Weyburn, the dancing teacher, appeared in the most unconventional attire. He wore a heavy black and red striped sweater, and was without coat or waistcoat.

When the school had been in session only three days the number of those who had applied for enrollment was more than eight hundred. Some of the applicants were scarcely more than children. Others were gray with years. Some belonged to families of means; and some told stories of hardship and asked to be admitted to the classes because they were in poverty. Several of those who were too old to become dancers asked the director to permit them to take only the course in dramatic reading; but the plan of the school prohibited that. Of the eight hundred who applied, four hundred and seventy were accepted at the opening of the school and their names placed on the enrollment books. They were divided into two classes. Certain qualifications were necessary. No girl known to be younger than sixteen years was admitted; and it was ordained that the applicant must not be entirely devoid of physical charms or a "singing voice," for, if she were, she was told that a stage career would not be a practicable one for her.

The school-room is the stage of the theatre. It is only dimly lighted when the pupils crowd upon it. The sides of it are choked with scenery, but in the centre is a large, clear space. The theatre is empty and dark. Over all the seats are spread long strips of white muslin like those which are used to cover the "stock" in a store. The first class of twenty young men is given an exercise in singing; and after that the young women are told to take places on the stage. They hurry out from the corners and the sides, stepping over the scenic paraphernalia on the floor, stumbling into one another, dodging and pushing in their haste to get into their places; and one class fills the entire stage, for there are in it about two hundred of these pupils. They are attired for work. In learning to dance a first essential is freedom from the impediment of a long skirt, so the members of the school appear in an amazing variety of short skirts, reaching only a little below the knee. Many of the pupils are very young girls, who are certainly not far above the necessary age limit. At the side is a piano, and at the front stands Mr. Solomon, the music teacher. He is extremely alert, so that he controls at once the attention of the class.

"Now, girls," he said, "stand up straight and throw your heads back."

Immediately there was a stir, and bodies were held erect and chins lifted high.

"We'll sing the scale first," said Mr. Solomon. The pianist struck middle C. "Now take a full breath," continued the teacher; "that's right; a-a-a-a"—singing the note himself. Then as the successive steps of the scale were played on the piano the whole class sang, Mr. Solomon keeping time earnestly with both hands; and occasionally with his voice joining the others. As the upper part of the scale was reached the volume of sound decreased. There were fewer of those with high soprano voices. And when the teacher had the class sing two scales, reaching high C, there were only half a dozen who did not give up the attempt and close their mouths before the last note was reached. But among those who continued were two or three young women whose tones even at this extremely high pitch were comparatively full and clear. Mr. Solomon fixed his eyes on these and encouraged them to do their best. He told the pupils that they "mustn't be afraid to let their voices out, for," he said, "the voice must be exercised to be developed. That's the way!" he shouted, as they sang with increased fervor. "Pull it out of that chest where it's been locked so long." And when some of them laughed, embarrassed by the unusual volume of their own voices, the teacher added, smiling, "That's all right, girls; I don't care how bad you do it, just so that you do it. You've got to put spirit and force into the work; that's all. Some of you will be surprised in a few weeks at the strength and clearness of your own voices."

Thus the exercise continued for an hour. The first step in this practical instruction is to teach the young women to use their lungs, to breathe deeply, and sing with all the power that they have, for this is one of the most necessary qualifications for those who will be accepted for permanent positions. In ensemble music volume of voice is indispensable. After the preliminary instruction in which breathing and the full exercise of the voice are taught, the pupils will be further classified and given songs to learn in accordance with their vocal development.

"Out of this number of young women," said Mr. Solomon, "we will find many who have exceptional voices, and these will be developed as they should be to be made the more effective on the stage."

When the music teacher had finished, a tall young man, wearing eye-glasses, cap, and overcoat, climbed out on to the stage from the darkness of one of the boxes. He laid aside the overcoat and his coat and cap, disclosing the striped sweater. Mr. Weyburn was ready to begin the dancing lesson. He illustrated to the class the second movement of an elementary dance, doing the steps with great agility. The first step in the dance, which was hardly more than a change of position of the feet in time to music, had already been taught to the class in the two preceding lessons, and the pupils had learned to make the step without mistake. The second movement was more difficult. It consisted of a hop on the left foot,

a hop on the right foot, and four other hops to the right. In order that all of the class might see him as he took the steps, Mr. Weyburn had those in the first rows kneel down in a semicircle before him while those behind crowded forward and looked over the heads of the others. Then they resumed their places and some one started a little dance tune on the piano.

"Get ready," shouted the teacher. "Now left hop, right hop, one, two, three, four; left hop, right hop, one, two, three, four." The girls on the stage moved in unison, but imperfectly. Some of them missed the step. As they did so, a few of them laughed and there was a little rumble of conversation.

"Stop talking!" shouted Mr. Weyburn. "Now, again. It's only a hop. I'm astonished at anybody making a mistake. Now we'll go straight through this chorus—dum-dum, dum-dum"—and then the mass was all in motion again, the heads bobbing, the hands in a great variety of positions, the bodies moving with all degrees of grace and awkwardness. Mr. Weyburn watched the front row closely. Those who did not catch the step quickly were called out of line and were taken to one side to be given special instruction. The clatter and scraping of the hundreds of feet made such a sound that the teacher shouted loudly to make himself heard. Then he determined on a new expedient and placed a large wooden box at the edge of the stage. When he wanted attention he struck the box a great blow with a heavy cane.

"I can't afford to lose my voice," he said.

When the lesson was over, the pupils were glad to rest. "I'm so lame that I'm black and blue," sighed one of the girls.

The dances taught will be more intricate as the lessons proceed. Those who show special grace and adaptability will, according to Mr. Weyburn, be given particular instruction. As new pupils enter the school there are to be further subdivisions into classes and the beginners will be taken in hand by assistants to Mr. Weyburn. The rudimentary singing and dancing such as is being taught now in the dramatic school prepares the young women who attend to enter the chorus of an extravaganza or musical comedy company.

"I should say that there are about one thousand chorus girls playing in New York now," said Mr. Gresham. "I can't give an estimate of the number in the many companies on the road. There is always a demand for them. The younger women particularly are wanted. The chorus girls receive from fifteen dollars to twenty-five dollars a week."

"After the first lessons in singing and dancing have been given in the school," continued Mr. Gresham, "the dramatic instruction will begin. Each one of the pupils will be required to read something aloud. Those who show the greatest ability in reading can be developed. This instruction I myself will give, reading and drilling; and along with it will come the stage 'business,' acting as far as it will be taught."

"Chorus women more than chorus men are wanted for the stage these days. Voice and good general appearance are more necessary than a pretty face. The art of make-up can do for a face the things that nature left undone."

While this unique dramatic school furnishes an opportunity for a young person with histrionic ambitions to learn the practical rudiments of the work and to obtain at once a position, it is not entirely philanthropic, for it enables its founders to obtain the services of those whom they will need in the organization of their companies next fall.

## Produces Strength for Work.

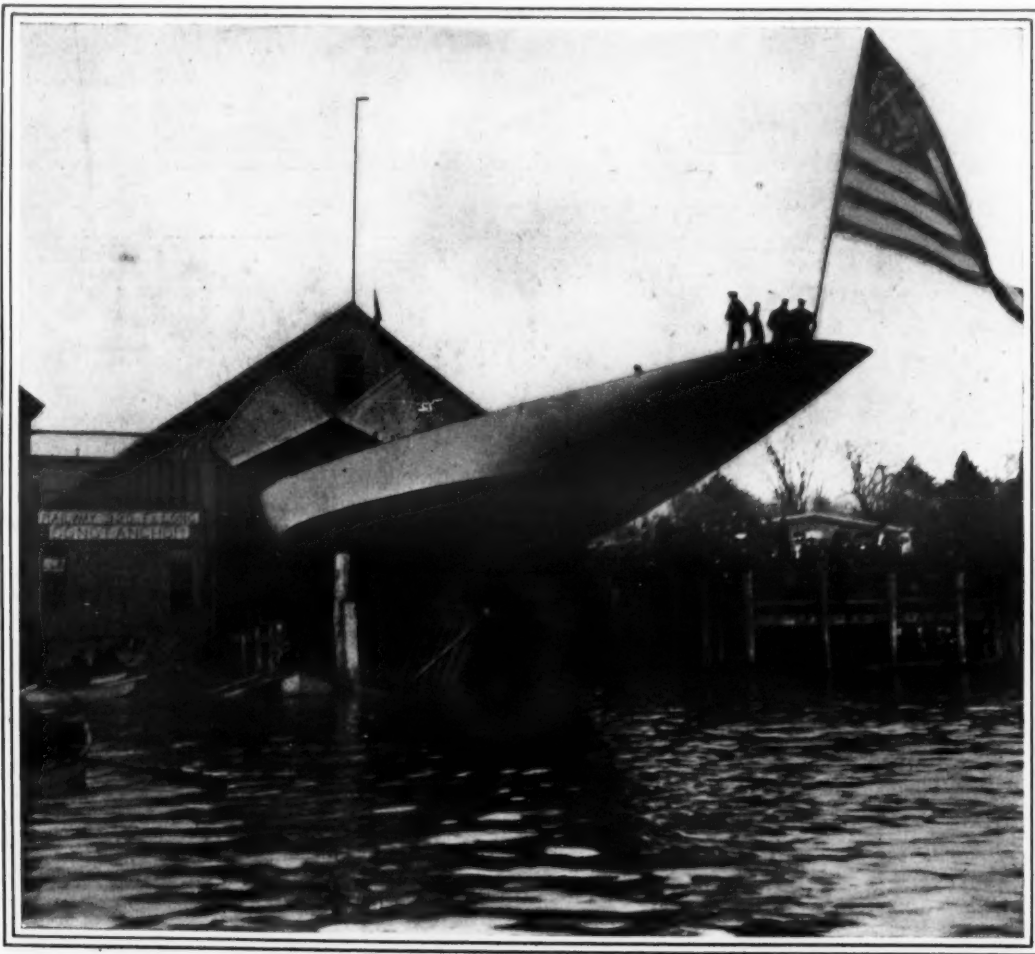
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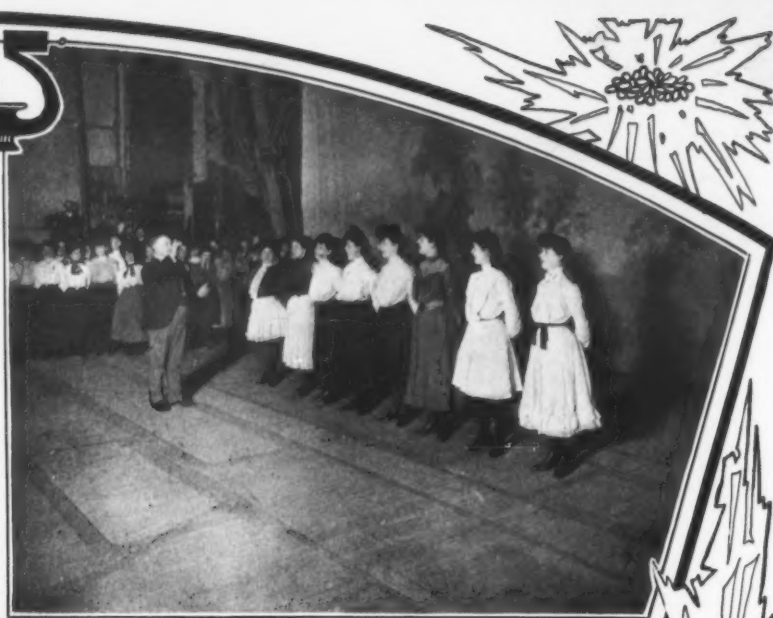
ODD-SHAPED NEW CUP-DEFENDER "RELIANCE" SET AFLOAT AT BRISTOL, R. I.

FULL BODY VIEW OF HERRESHOFF'S LATEST CREATION, SUPPOSED TO BE THE WORLD'S FASTEST YACHT, AS SHE GLIDED INTO THE WATER.—Pictorial News Company.

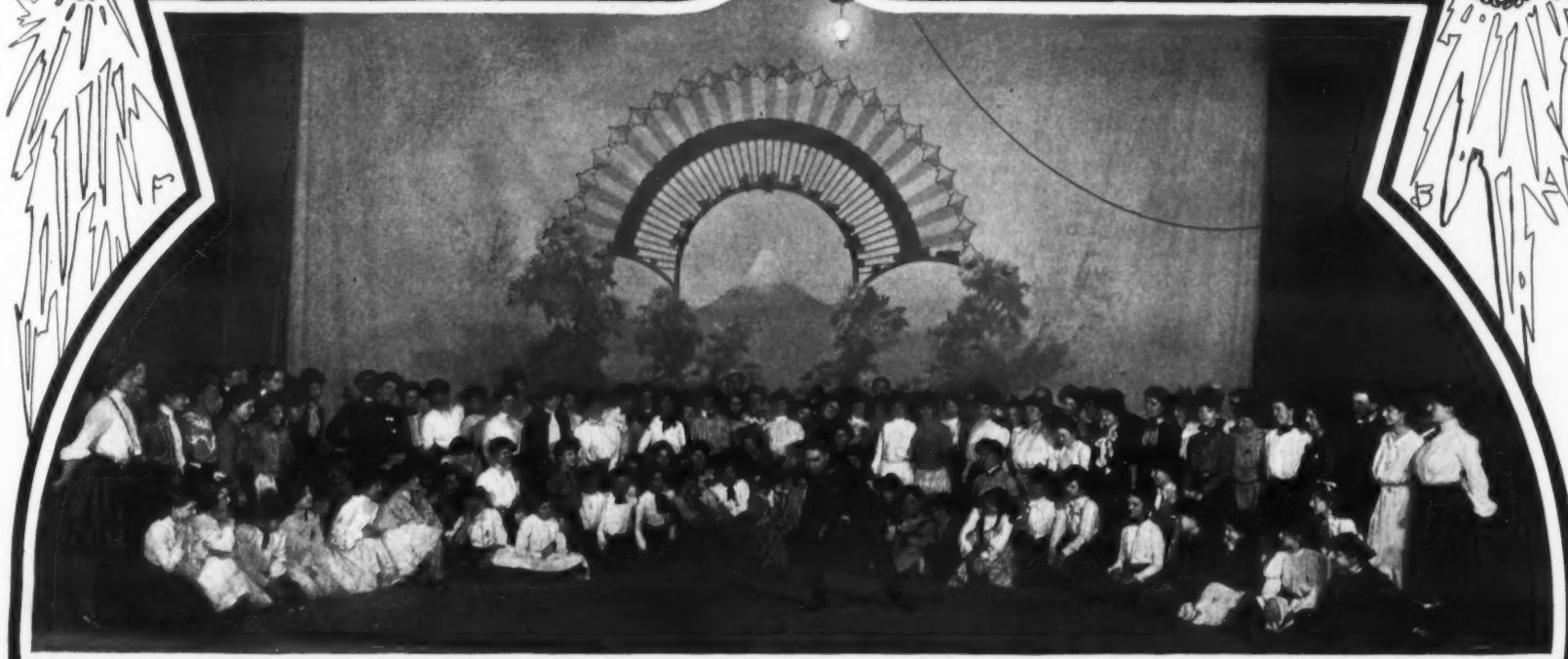




SPECIAL DRILL IN A GROTESQUE NEGRO DANCE.—*Lucky.*



THE SINGING LESSON—"HOLD UP YOUR CHINS!"—*Lucky.*



THE LARGE DANCING CLASS CLOSELY OBSERVING THEIR TEACHER AS HE SHOWS THEM A NEW STEP.—*Hall.*



DANCING INSTRUCTOR WITH A PROMISING YOUNG PUPIL.—*Lucky.*



ENROLLING SOME OF THE 800 APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.—*Lucky.*

# LEARNING TO DANCE AND SING FOR THE STAGE.

CROWDED CLASSES OF YOUNG WOMEN IN THE NEW FREE SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART IN NEW YORK CITY.

See opposite page.





## Distributing Religious Tracts and Bibles by the Billion

By John Mathews



SINCE ITS organization, in 1825, the American Tract Society from its office in New York has printed and distributed throughout the world nearly ten billion pages of religious literature. The extent of this work can be realized by a comparison. If these pages were on an average six inches square, the entire number would form a complete cover for about fifty-seven thousand acres. They would make a tent of paper over a whole county. The work of distributing tracts and religious books continues and increases, developing along most interesting lines.

The whole number of distinct publications issued by the Tract Society in New York since its beginning, not including periodicals, is 8,336, of which 2,032 have been books. The society has aided, also, in the publication of 5,013 different books or tracts in foreign countries, making a total of 13,349 separate varieties of books and tracts which the society has sent out. Of each one of these books and pamphlets a great number has been issued—more than thirty-two million books and more than four hundred and forty-six million tracts. Besides, the society publishes seven distinct periodicals, monthly and weekly papers, of which more than two million are circulated every year. The total number of copies of periodicals which the society has issued is more than two hundred and fifty-five million.

This vast publication enterprise is remarkable not only for the volume of its output but for the variety and character of the books and papers which come from its presses. Among the home publications are works in twenty foreign languages. These are in German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Welsh, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Hungarian, Finnish, Bohemian, Polish, Armenian, German-Hebrew, Lithuanian, Croatian, Hebrew, and Chinese. And in the issuing of literature to the people of other lands the society goes even further than this. It prints books and pamphlets in tongues that have never been written before. In western Africa is a barbarous tribe, the Bulu, which has no written language of its own. The Christian missionaries among these people have recorded the native sounds in English letters and have thus produced a vocabulary which many of the natives have learned to write. And in this new language the Tract Society has already printed and will send a translation in the new Bulu language, of Foster's story of the Bible. Thus do education and religion go hand in hand into the darkest corners of the world.

The quantity and variety of the printing department of the society are enormous. During the year ending in March, 1902, nearly three million copies of different books, monthly and weekly papers, and tracts were printed, and a large number in foreign languages. The scope of this distribution of literature is most extensive. Sitting at his desk in his office in one of the sky-scrapers of New York the secretary of the society can tell with accuracy the exact extent of Christian conquest throughout the entire world. He knows just what progress is being made in western Africa, in the South Sea Islands, in Labrador, in the interior of the great Chinese empire. And from

the Tract office comes the information that there is only one spot of any considerable area on the globe where Christian missionaries have not gained a foothold, and that is Thibet, the southern province of China. Here is an area one hundred thousand square miles larger than Texas, a plateau surrounded by the highest mountains of the earth's surface, and inhabited by cruel savages. It is a "sealed country," and he who enters it rarely returns to civilization. Missionaries have gone into this district and have been frightfully tortured and killed. So that the work of religious conquest in this savage land has been, for the present at least, abandoned.

In the "hill country" of India dangers nearly as great as those of Thibet are encountered by the enthusiastic Christians who willingly risk their lives in the cause of their faith. Amongst the naked, savage Khonds, missionaries have gone, and religious literature is sent to them to aid in carrying on their work. Recently two Christian workers were killed by the Khonds. In India the missionary must combat the influence of the snake charmer; he must break the spell of a hundred superstitions. To do all this, books and pamphlets are issued in the native tongues. At Satara, in India, an illustrated monthly is published for children, in the vernacular. It is called *Balbodh Meva*, which translated means, "Sweets for the Young."

This printing and compiling is, however, only one of the departments of the Tract Society's work. The other important branch is the distribution of its own literature by colporteurs. Just after the close of the Civil War there were 600 men working during all or a part of the year in the distribution of the society's tracts and the sale of its books. After that the number decreased, because practically the same work was done largely through the churches of various denominations. And it is through the church missions now that the Tract Society sends its literature to the extreme corners of the world. The churches are not always equipped to furnish to their foreign missions the books and pamphlets and periodicals that these missions require, so the Tract Society supplies them.

The Tract Society has now about eighty colporteurs who are actively at work in America, and the number of these agents is being increased each year. Some of them are sent into the great foreign districts of American manufacturing cities, such as Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and others.

The colporteur knocks at the door, and when he has entered he introduces the subject of the Christian religion. Then if the person on whom he calls becomes sufficiently interested, the colporteur sells a book, or, if not that, he leaves at the house a religious tract. In these foreign sections of the great cities many families are found to be entirely without religious associations. They do not attend church and have no Bible or other religious books at home. It is the purpose of the colporteur to supply such families with the Christian literature which they lack. Proceeding on the theory that persons regard more highly that which has cost them something than they do that

which has been given to them, the colporteurs do not hesitate to suggest the purchase of a religious book, which is sold practically at cost. In order that the person who buys it may understand and take a further interest in the book or tract which comes into his hands, it must be published in his native language. In the cities where there are many nationalities it is necessary that the colporteur know a variety of tongues. One of the men now at work for the Tract Society speaks twenty-two different languages and understands ten thoroughly. An active colporteur will visit 10,000 families a year and sell about three hundred dollars' worth of Bibles and other books.

One branch of the work takes colporteurs to Ellis Island in New York harbor, where the immigrants land. These Christian agents, too, must be versatile linguists, for eighty to ninety different dialects and tongues are spoken by those who crowd the cage-like waiting rooms of the immigrant station. Other colporteurs go amongst the soldiers and sailors at the barracks and receiving stations. Others visit prisons, hospitals, and asylums. There are those who work among the peculiar religious sects in America, like the Mormons in Utah and the Mennonites in Manitoba. The colporteur of the sage-brush country of the West is a picturesque character. He goes from place to place in a covered wagon, a "prairie schooner," and when he reaches a town he visits personally many of the people there and then sets up a tent and holds meetings. At the same time he distributes his literature, so that the effect of what he has said will not die with his departure. These colporteurs go, also, into the great mines, some of them taking employment and going underground with the miners, so as to have a better opportunity to talk to them.

These traveling missionaries visit, as well, the great isolated ranches on the prairies, holding meetings among the cowboys during the "round up" seasons of the spring and fall. Other colporteurs go from place to place among the sheep-herders, and the men who follow the lonely occupation of the herdsman are glad to welcome any companion and are interested in whatever he may give them to read. The colporteur in the West visits the Indian reservations. To educate the red men and prepare them to understand the principles of the Christian religion the Tract Society has done much toward teaching the American aborigines the English language. The society has published a Sioux-English dictionary, containing a translation of the Sioux language into English. After the same plan a Chinese-English dictionary has been issued by the society.

The acquisition of new territory as a result of the Spanish war has enlarged greatly the field of work of the Tract Society. For Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands more than four hundred publications have already been issued in Spanish, and in distributing this literature the society has had little difficulty. The people of the new possessions, according to the colporteurs who have visited them, are eager to accept that which they believe will educate them in the ways of the people of the United States.

## Brief Observations on Timely and Important Topics

THE RECENT announcement that the Post-office Department at Washington is about to undergo a general cleaning up on account of the abuses that have crept into it should occasion no surprise. The department has been so busy framing and trying to enforce arbitrary and needless regulations upon the public that it has had no time to attend to its proper business. Sometime it may occur to those at the head of this government service that the postal department exists for the benefit of the people, and not the people for the benefit of the department.

INDISCREET AND mischievous as the utterances of Admiral Dewey and Captain Lamberton with reference to the naval maneuvers in the Caribbean may have been, they should occasion no surprise to those who have been noting the boastful and belligerent tone habitually used by many of our public officials at Washington in regard to our relations with other countries and our preparedness to meet all comers, some of these officials being of higher rank, too, than the men named. These officers of the navy can hardly be blamed for expressing feelings and sentiments that have been openly fostered, if not before so freely expressed, by other men and their newspaper organs the country over.

WHILE EUROPE is pouring her emigrants in upon us at the rate of 63,000 a month—the record for March—we seem to be doing some pouring ourselves, of quite another kind, in the direction of Europe. It is announced that contracts involving the sum of \$65,000,000 have been obtained by American interests during the last few weeks for the construction of electric traction systems in England, Russia, and Holland. These contracts include the conversion of all the horse tramways of St. Petersburg into electric roads, the construction of an underground railway, and the erection of sixteen iron bridges across the Neva. If together with all this we

consider the fact that Mr. Yerkes is in control of subway construction in London and Mr. Morgan in possession of the leading European steamship lines, it would appear the "American invasion" of the Old World was still "doing as well as could be expected."

THE CRUSADE which the Actors' Church Alliance is making to stop Sunday shows has our cordial sympathy, and we are glad to hear that in pursuance of its purpose the alliance has had a bill drawn up covering Sunday theatrical performances, and proposes to take immediate steps to have it presented to every Legislature in the country. The alliance is acting in New York in co-operation with the Central Federation of Labor, which at a recent meeting voted unanimously in favor of closing the theatres on Sunday. This movement is proceeding not so much on the ground of religious principle as on the principle that one day of rest out of seven is necessary for all men, and that any custom or practice existing in violation of this principle is injurious to the public welfare, and ought to be suppressed. The alliance is on the right road and its action will commend itself to all right-thinking men.

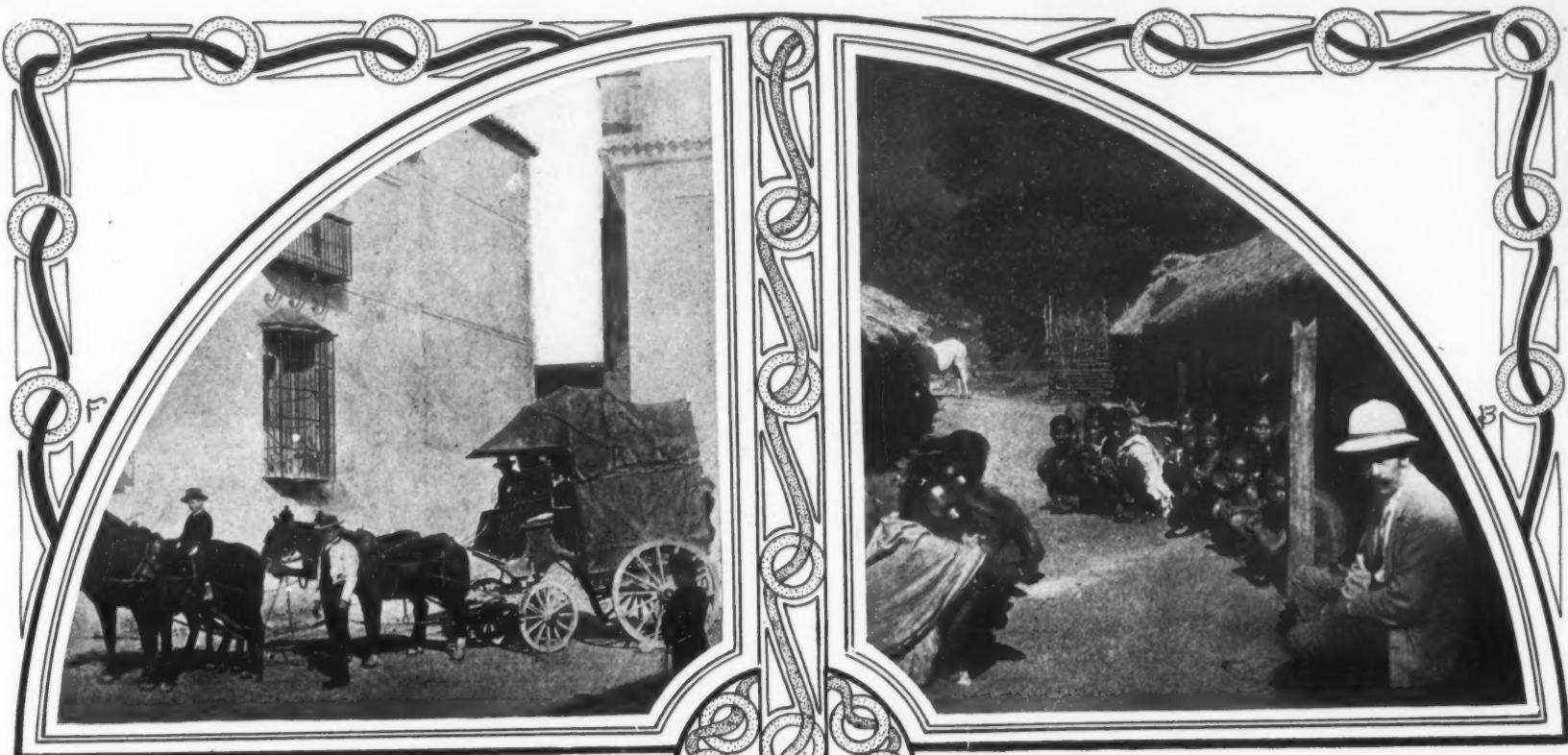
THE AMEER of Afghanistan, not to be outdone by the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Morocco, the Shah of Persia, and other brother monarchs, near and far, in instituting a reform programme for the benefit of his people, has recently proclaimed by beat of drum that no one of his subjects shall have more than four wives, and that all wives in excess of four shall be divorced. The proclamation adds that any breach of the Mohammedan law in this respect will be severely dealt with. The Ameer has begun this reform "at home," where all reforms should begin, by divorcing all his wives but four, and has informed all of the divorced ones that those who do not remarry will receive sufficient to support them for life. Another "reform" of less obvious merit to an Occidental

mind, consists in a decree that any one convicted of abusing another person on account of his religion shall be blown from the mouth of a cannon, and one man, a meat-seller in Cabul, has already been punished in this summary fashion for the offense named. The Ameer has also proclaimed that whoever possesses grain in excess of what is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the family for four months shall sell it. If this is not done the whole amount will be taken by force.

WE CAN easily share the righteous indignation of some of the Toronto (Canada) papers over the outrages perpetrated upon the public in that city by billboard advertisers. What they particularly object to are the lurid and indecent displays of dance halls and variety theatres thrust into public notice on dead-walls all over the city. The Toronto *Mail* declares that these pictorial abominations are degrading and brutalizing and should be torn down. The argument applies to the same disgusting stuff as is seen spread out on the bill-boards of our own towns and cities. Many of these pictorial representations are of a nature that no wise parent would permit to be spread before the eyes of children in the home or in the school; and yet such is the laxity of our laws applying to these matters, or the leniency of the authorities in the enforcement of law, that nothing is done, as a rule, to prevent the vilest and most suggestive pictures from being displayed on public bill-boards where children, as well as every one else, can hardly escape them if they try. These outrages upon decency are only a part, after all, of the general nuisance of billboard advertising, which if totally suppressed by law would work hardship to no legitimate interest, while it would be an immense relief to the public.

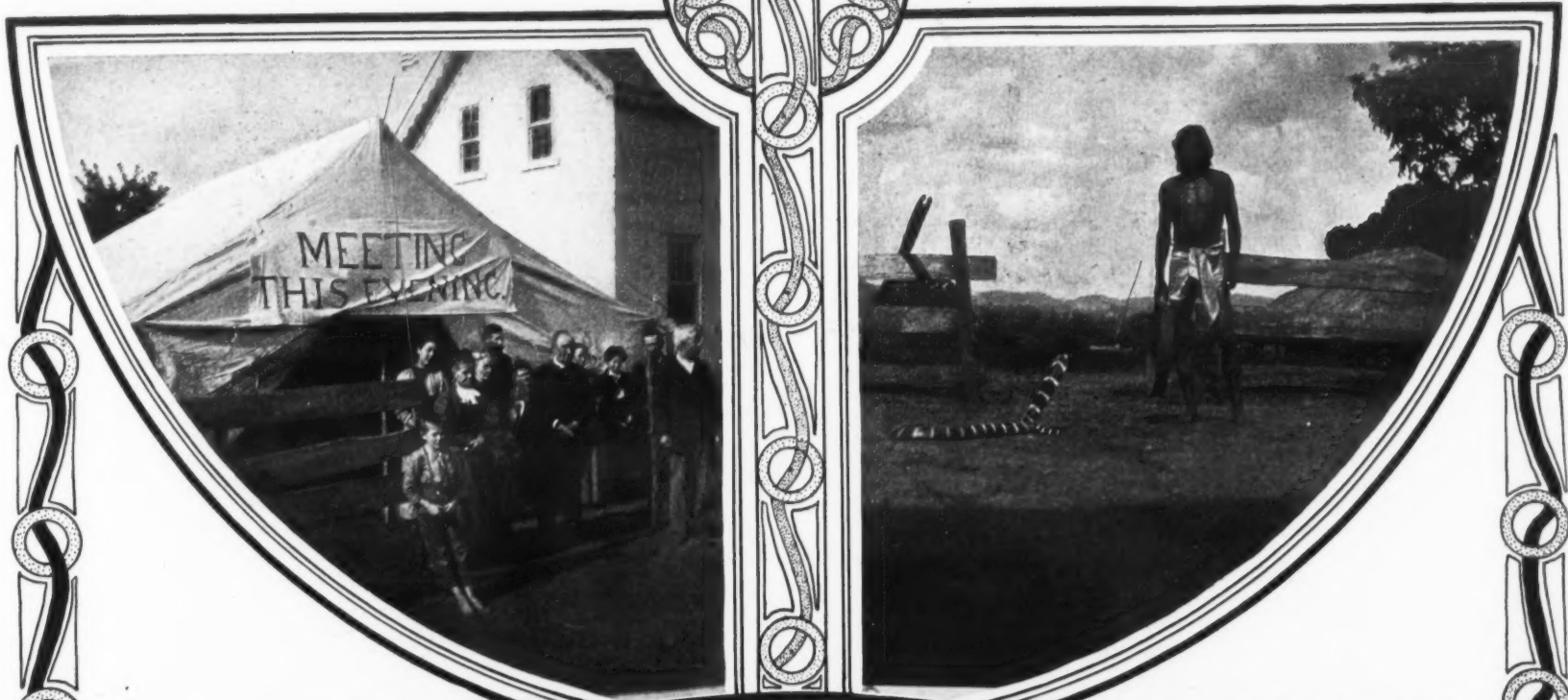
Clear complexion indicates pure blood—result from use of Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters.





PORTO RICO DILIGENCE, IN WHICH RELIGIOUS TRACTS ARE CARRIED.

AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY AMONG THE SAVAGE KHONDS OF INDIA.



TENT OF A TRACT SOCIETY'S AGENT IN A MORMON TOWN OF UTAH.

A SNAKE-CHARMER OF INDIA, THE DEADLY ENEMY OF THE MISSIONARY.



BAPTIST CHAPEL IN THE HEART OF INDIA.



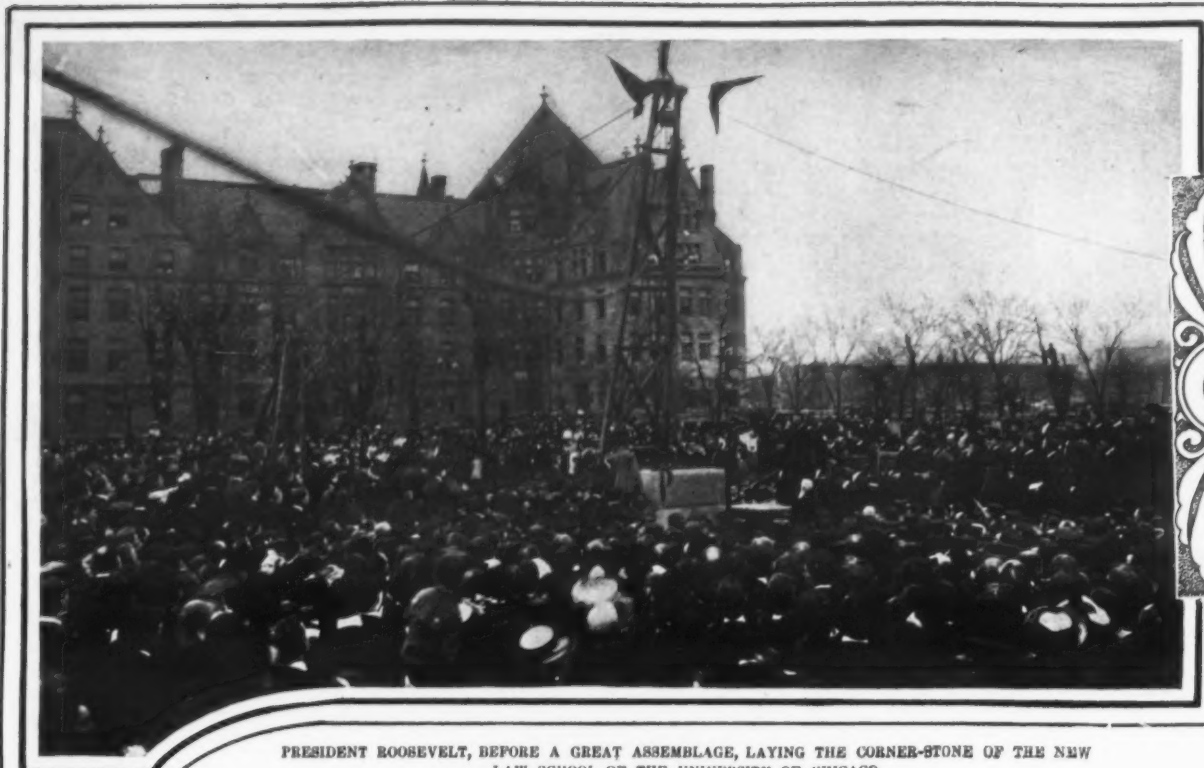
A COLPORTEUR AND HIS "PRAIRIE SCHOONER" IN THE FAR WEST.

"GOSPEL TRAIN" IN SOUTHERN UTAH—COLPORTEURS TRAVELING BETWEEN TOWNS.

SCATTERING RELIGIOUS LITERATURE AMONG ALL NATIONS.  
INTERESTING SCENES IN THE WORLD-WIDE FIELD OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

See opposite page.





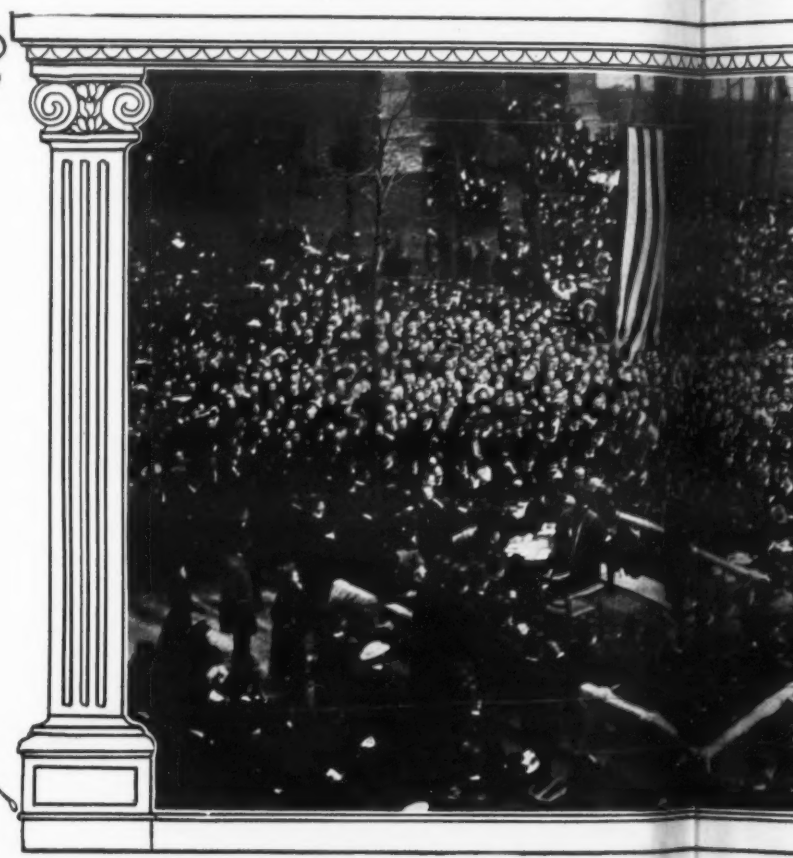
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, BEFORE A GREAT ASSEMBLAGE, LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.



CROWD OF CIVILIANS AND FEDERAL SOLDIERS AWAITING THE PRESIDENT.



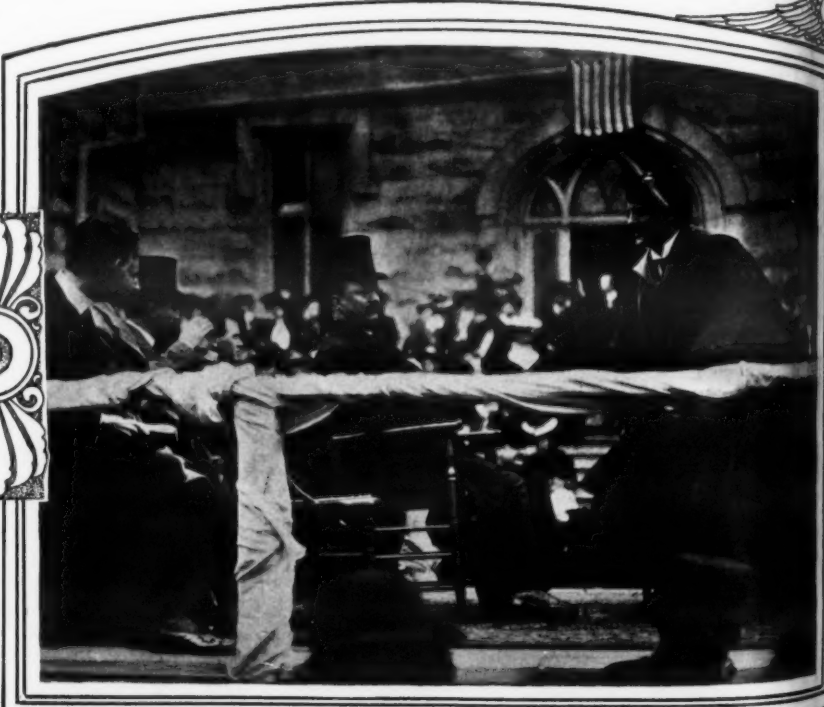
MUCH-APPLAUDED OUT-OF-DOOR SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL, MADISON, WIS.



STUDENTS OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AND CITIZENS LISTENING TO THE PRESIDENT.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT THE RAILROAD STATION, EVANSTON.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PAYING CLOSE HEED TO WORDS OF WELCOME BY PRESIDENT JAMES M. SMITH, OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—Wright.

# THE WEST'S MAGNIFICENT WELCOME TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH-MAKING TOUR THROUGH ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN

Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Loring, with the

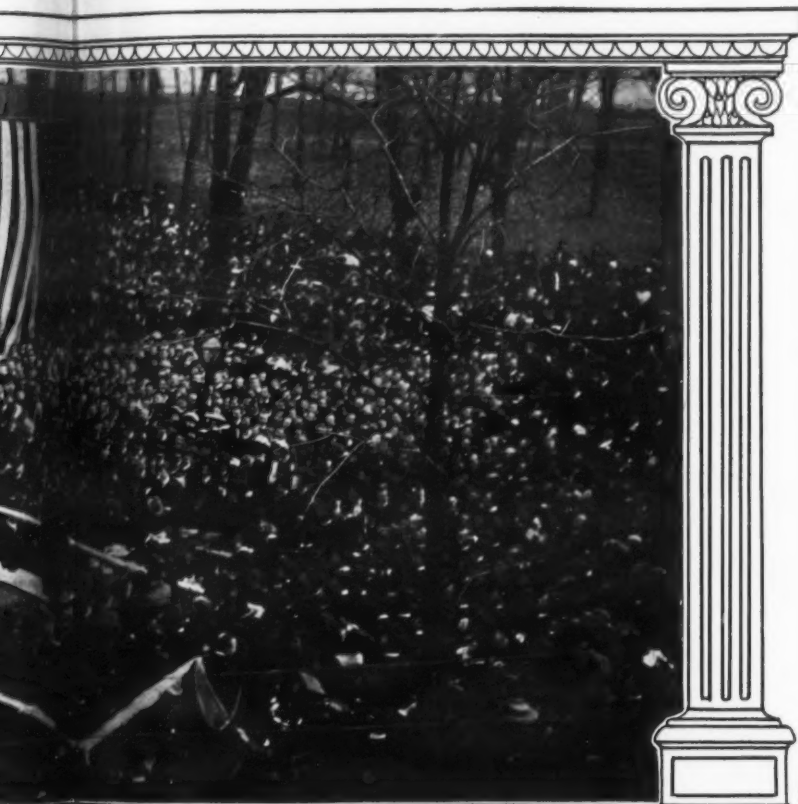




SOLDIERS AWAITING THE HEAD OF THE NATION AT EVANSTON, ILL.



PRESIDENT ADDRESSING AN ENTHUSIASTIC THROG AT WAUKESHA, WIS.



CITY AND CITIZENS LISTENING TO THE PRESIDENT AT EVANSTON, ILL.



ONE OF THE MOST ANIMATED PASSAGES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY DISCOURSE.—Wright.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT HARPER, OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY, GOING TO KENT THEATRE TO RECEIVE THE DEGREE OF LL.D.—Wright.



HONORED GUEST RECEIVED WITH DUE COURTESIES AT EVANSTON DEPOT BY MAYOR HATTEN AND LEADING CITIZENS.

WELCOME TO THE HEAD OF THE NATION.

IS AND WISCONSIN ATTENDED WITH SIGNAL EVIDENCES OF POPULAR ESTEEM.

with the Presidential party, and S. E. Wright.





## Books and Authors

By La Salle A. Maynard



INTO THE never-ceasing current of talk and speculation about books that are born to live and others that are born to die, about authors who will be remembered and read a hundred years hence and others who seem destined to glide early and irrevocably into the pit of oblivion, it seems proper to cast the just and consoling observation that the true worth of a book, the real and genuine service which a writer performs to the world of his day, are by no means to be judged, in every case, by the length of time in which they enjoy the favor of the reading public. Immortality and true goodness, or greatness, do not always run together with books any more than they do with men. Some live on, like Nero and Robespierre, because of their eminent badness. On the other hand many a book which comes into being for a great, though transient, purpose and drops out of existence when that purpose has been served, is no more to be adjudged a failure in any sense than men are to be so regarded who live and die for some noble cause and then are speedily forgotten. The greater part of the good work done in the world now and always must be done by such unknown and soon-to-be-forgotten men; the few by force of merit, or by fortuitous circumstance, are granted the leadership and are immortalized, while the much larger number who play subordinate, but no less important, parts go unhonored and unsung. This might seem an unhappy fate did the rewards of noble and virtuous doing in literature, as in life, consist wholly, or even largely, in what men call an immortality of fame. If, however, the higher and more solid satisfaction going with a consciousness of duty well done, of a service rendered that has actually made the world a somewhat brighter and better place for human living—if this is the sweetest recompense and the noblest reward, as it surely is, then the many who have helped humanity upward in their books ought to be counted among the happy and successful, although their names have lived but for a day.

CONSIDERATIONS LIKE these, it seems to us, are worthy of some weight over against the complaint, so often heard now, that the world is suffering from a deluge of books, that many are written without any apparent cause for being, that the literary output is far beyond the legitimate demand. While much of this is only too true, we need to remember that the reading public has immensely increased in range, numbers, and variety of tastes in recent years; that literature of all grades has been made cheaper and more accessible, and that consequently the legitimate demand for books of all kinds has grown proportionately. A natural and innocent desire for amusement, for diversion, for relief from the cares and worries peculiar to modern life, finds satisfaction oftentimes in a current novel, a breezy sketch of travel, a gossip biography, or perhaps a book of humor; and where these have not immoral qualities, it would be neither fair nor just to say that they have served no worthy purpose and have lived in vain, if it be only a book of nonsense verse that helps to smooth out a few wrinkles from the brow of care and adds a few drops of pure joy to the stream of human existence.

HERE, FOR a specific example of the books of which we have been speaking, is Mr. W. J. Ghent's "Our Benevolent Feudalism" (The Macmillan Company). Mr. Ghent is so much of an extremist, his views in regard to the present tendencies of American government, finance, and industry are so pessimistic and depressing, and generally so unfounded, that we might well set up before the volume an imperative *cui bono*? Yet in spite of its pervading gloom, its satirical and ill-founded assaults upon almost everything that enters into the political and social structure of America to-day, it seems to us that Mr. Ghent's volume serves a truly valuable purpose and is well worth careful reading; and that for the same reason that a stout mustard plaster is sometimes the best thing to draw a lurking humor out of the blood. The book is an excellent counter-irritant to apply to the body politic and body social for some of the rampant evils and diseased conditions which unquestionably afflict them to-day. Of course it is not true, as Mr. Ghent argues here, that we are reverting to a type of feudalism and a graded caste system with barons (capitalists) at the top and wasters (the tramps and the unemployed) at the bottom, and villeins (skilled workmen) and *entrepreneurs* (salaried managers) somewhere in between. Neither is it true as the author intimates in his chapter on "Our Interpreters of Law" that our judiciary as a rule decides in favor of corporations and against workingmen, but in view of that recent Wabash injunction, for instance, it seems fair to say that the charge is not without a coloring of truth. Perhaps as much truth, but no more, enters into the averments of other chapters of the book that our legislators, newspaper editors, and other public men are wholly venal, our employers of labor merciless tyrants, and that, in brief, greed, selfishness, and sordid ambition are the dominating factors in almost every phase of our life. Doubtless Mr. Ghent actually believes none of these things himself to the extent to which he goes here, for if he did we are sure that he would take the first steamer for Morocco, Turkey, or Thibet, or some other land where the chances for himself and his family,

if he has one, would be infinitely better than in a country with a future such as he depicts for this republic.

THAT William Eleroy Curtis's forthcoming book on "The Turk and His Lost Provinces," which the Revell Company is to publish, will be highly entertaining reading is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Curtis is too well and widely known as an author and more particularly and more widely as a newspaper correspondent from everywhere to need any trumpeting before the American public. If he has failed to visit any corner of the globe or to "write up" with his facile and ever-interesting pen any country or people under the sun, we cannot recall at this moment where they can be. As some unusually serious troubles seem to be brewing in the neighborhood of Turkey at the present time, this promised volume will have the element of timeliness to add to its other attractive qualities. Mr. Curtis has studied the Turkish problem at close quarters for a long time, and it is his conviction that within the jurisdiction of the Sultan is to be fought the world's next great battle and that here empires are to be made and lost; a conviction to which, we may add, current history lends its support.

IT IS A well-known fact that the famous chancellor of the German empire, the great Bismarck, was as firm a believer as the present German Emperor in the "divine right" of kings, and that he fought as only he knew how to fight against the spread of democratic ideas in his own country. His strong repugnance toward constitutional government was one reason, among others, why he retained to the end of his days a cordial dislike for England, which, in his opinion, had set a highly pernicious example among the nations in the granting of rights to the people. How Bismarck felt about the relations between England and Germany has a special interest just now in view of the apparent growth of hostile sentiment between the two countries, as manifested during the recent complications in Venezuela. Some light is thrown upon this in a letter which Bismarck wrote a few months before his death, in July, 1898, to Mr. Sidney Whitman, and which that gentleman publishes in his recent volume, "Personal Reminiscences of Bismarck" (Appleton). It appears that Whitman had published a magazine article about this time in which he had spoken of English resentment to the growing commercial and political importance of Germany and the way that the Germans reciprocated that resentment with compound interest. The article having been brought to Bismarck's attention, he dictated a letter to Whitman expressing his thanks for the impartiality with which it had been written, and added that while he valued many Englishmen and English women very highly he was "unable to say the same of English politics." He realized the fact that unhappy relations existed between the countries, but was unable to see any adequate remedy for the difficulty, since the only one he was acquainted with—"that we Germans should restrict our commercial industry"—was quite out of the question.

MUCH THAT is fresh and illuminating concerning the personality of the great empire-builder is given in Mr. Whitman's volume, the author having had the honor of being received on terms of personal intimacy by Bismarck and his family. It is a truly pathetic picture which Whitman draws of the old statesman in his closing days after he had been ruthlessly pushed aside by the young Emperor and was compelled to see the reins of office which he had held so long placed in stranger hands. The ingratitude and discourtesy shown toward him at this time was the bitterest cup that had ever been pressed to his lips. He loved Germany with all the love of which his mighty soul was capable and to her service had devoted all his wonderful powers and brilliant gifts, and now to be cast off in his old age and treated with contemptuous coldness and cruel indifference by some of the very men he had elevated to high places was indeed an agonizing experience. He was not consulted, Mr. Whitman tells us, nor even informed who was to be his successor in the chancellorship. He first saw the name in the newspapers and learned subsequently that Herr von Caprivi had been taken into the Emperor's confidence several months previously with strict injunctions not to mention a word to Bismarck. "Incredible as it may seem, all but Prince Bismarck's relations and a few intimate personal friends broke off social connections with him and his family. Hitherto a hundred newspapers had been eager to report his slightest word; now not one was left to support him in the capital of the empire he had created." The ingratitude of republics is said to be proverbial, but if any republic has ever treated one of its creators more shabbily than this we do not now recall the instance. One may not blame the young Emperor for a lack of sympathy with Bismarck's reactionary ideas and policies, nor his desire to pursue a more independent course than seemed possible to him under Bismarck's control, but there was no excuse for his tactless and brutal treatment of a man to whom he and every other loyal German owed such a boundless debt of gratitude.

WHILE THE number of those who subscribe to the creed of anti-militarism has been increasing rap-

idly in recent years, comparatively few have gone so far yet as to accept the non-resistance philosophy of which Count Tolstoi is the chief exponent and Mr. Ernest Crosby an able and earnest advocate. It is quite possible that the world may come over to their views some day, but that day is now apparently so far distant that we fear such a book as Mr. Crosby's "Swords and Ploughshares" (Funk & Wagnalls, New York) will not get the reading that its intrinsic merits truly deserve. Its rugged and Whitmanesque metre will help, together with its advanced doctrine, to repel readers who look to poetry chiefly for diversion. Yet, as we have said, we firmly believe that the time will come, and possibly not a far-off time either, when the scorn which Mr. Crosby here pours out upon the war system, the cruelty, the shame, the beastliness of it which he feels and to which he gives full expression in his verse, will be shared by the whole human race. Not to believe this would be, indeed, not to believe that the world is swinging onward into the light of a fairer and a happier day. Until then we may say truly with our author:

"Talk, if you will, of hero deed,  
Of clank of arms and battle wonders;  
But prate not of your Christian creed  
Preached by the cannon's murderous thunders."

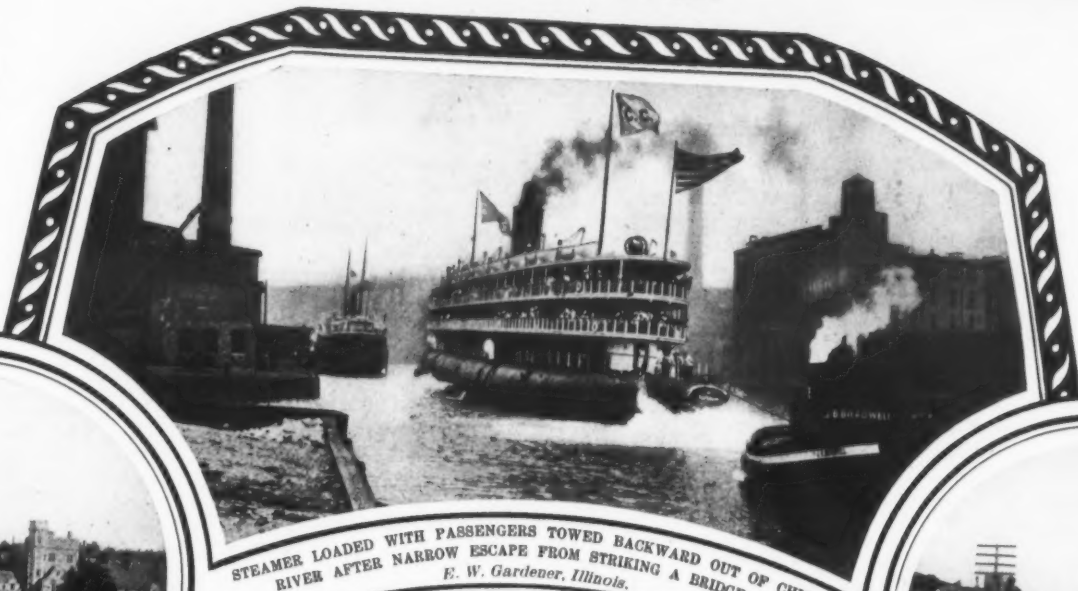
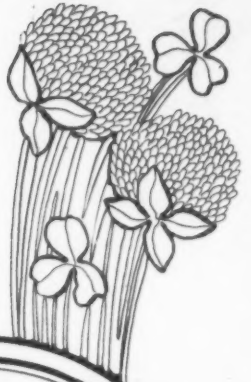
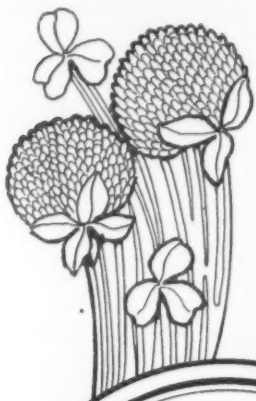
IT IS NOT of heaven nor yet of a land where nobody lives that Henry Demarest Lloyd writes about in his little book, "A Country Without Strikes," a new edition of which, in paper covers, has just been issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., but New Zealand, that small yet brilliant star in the colonial galaxy of Great Britain. This happy immunity from strikes and other labor troubles which New Zealand has enjoyed, and which Mr. Lloyd has described with so much enthusiasm and hearty interest in these pages, has been due to its compulsory arbitration law and its boards of conciliation. It is a little disconcerting, therefore, in view of what is said about them here, to be informed, as we are by a recent cablegram, that there is much dissatisfaction in New Zealand over these things and that the trades-union officials declare the arbitration law to be a failure. Nevertheless it would be unreasonable to pronounce a verdict against the method on the basis of a cablegram, especially when the charge of failure emanates solely from the trades-unionists. Mr. Lloyd is a painstaking and cogent writer, and the system of settling labor differences which he describes in this book has so much to commend it from the standpoint of experience and sound reason that we cannot believe it will fail in New Zealand or anywhere else if wisely administered and given a fair trial.

THACKERAY'S DAUGHTER, Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, has written an interesting preface to a new edition of "A Week in a French Country House," by Adelaide Sartoris (The Macmillan Company), a favorite volume with many who are familiar with the social life and times of the Kembles. Mrs. Ritchie speaks of her notes with some modesty, as being slight, but she adds truly, that such as they are, they indicate something of a vivid life, full of the beauty of impression and of the fine atmosphere of a home in which the master and mistress were hosts of mark. It is a book which should not be overlooked by lovers of the stage as well as those who are interested in the reminiscences of famous literary men and women.

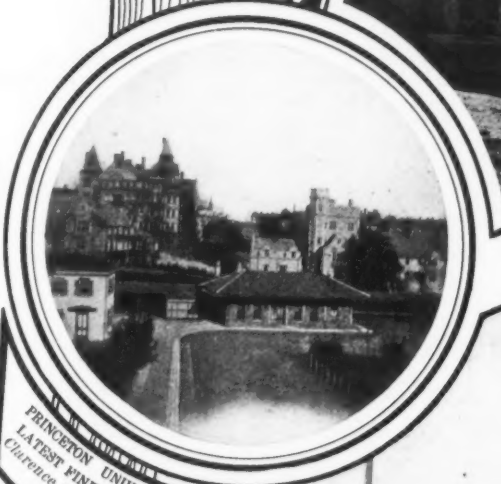
A MEMORIAL VOLUME to "Daniel Ricketson and His Friends," edited by Anna and Walton Ricketson (Houghton, Mifflin & Company), derives much of its interest from the letters of Thoreau, Alcott, and William Ellery Channing. Ricketson was a Quaker of New Bedford, Mass., who lived to a venerable age and numbered among his friends many distinguished men. The allusions to these lend additional interest to the extracts from Ricketson's Journals, which are of themselves interesting for the events and movements they describe. The book also contains extracts from the Journals of Thoreau, who was one of Ricketson's most intimate friends. The volume opens with a brief sketch of Ricketson by Frank B. Sanborn and contains also a sketch of Thoreau and a number of poems by Ricketson. It is embellished with several fine photogravure portraits, and with views and fac-simile manuscript letters of Thoreau and his sister.

ONE MIGHT think from the title of the book, "A Primer of Right and Wrong" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), that the author, Mr. J. N. Larned, had undertaken a larger contract than he could carry out, but an examination of the book itself, which is designed for young people, shows that no claims of infallible wisdom are assumed. Mr. Larned has applied his wide knowledge of literature and life in setting forth the sound principles of right conduct. He avoids all preaching and all profundities of moral philosophy. His book is, therefore, a plain, common-sense presentment of the basic and permanent elements of good morals. Its plan is simple; there are several chapters of statement and definition followed by others containing examples and opinions. Some of the titles of chapters are "Right and Wrong," "Self-control and the Formation of Habit," "Integrity-Honor-Honesty," and typical among the examples cited is that of Scott's life labors in the interest of his creditors.





STEAMER LOADED WITH PASSENGERS TOWED BACKWARD OUT OF CHICAGO RIVER AFTER NARROW ESCAPE FROM STRIKING A BRIDGE PIER.  
E. W. Gardner, Illinois.



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY'S LATEST FINE BUILDINGS.  
Clarence O. Burgess, New Jersey.



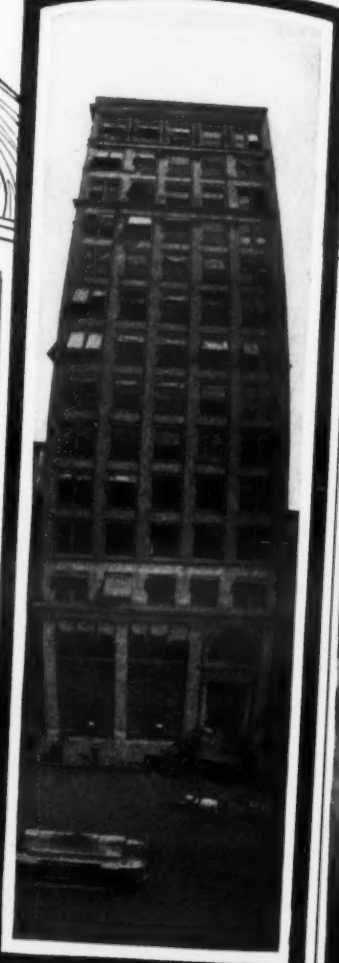
VIEW OF MAIN STREET IN LAS VEGAS, N. M.  
H. L. Benham, New Mexico.



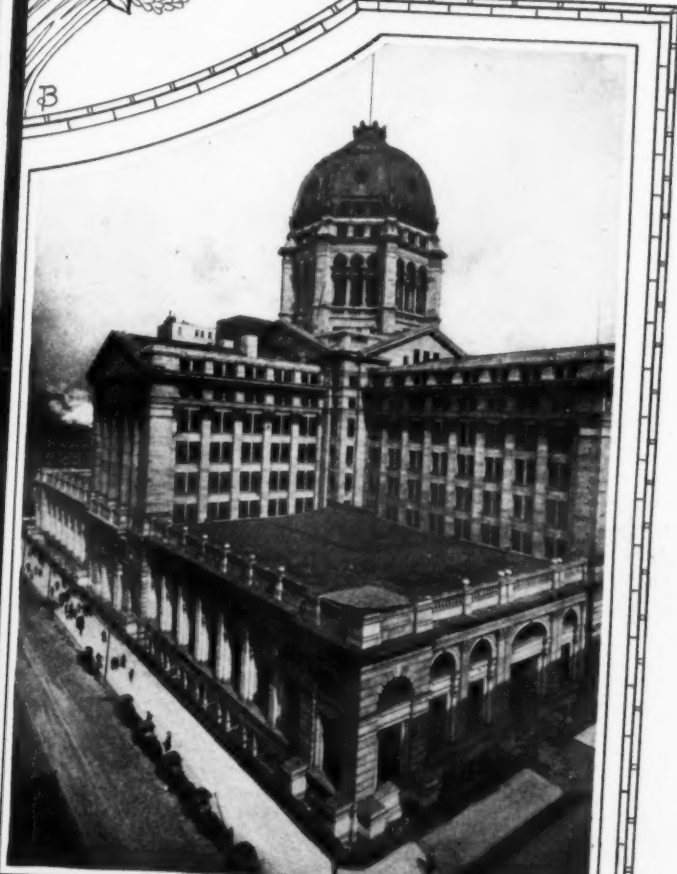
(PRIZE-WINNER.) PENNSYLVANIA'S WORST FREIGHT WRECK—TEN CARS OF A FAST FREIGHT TRAIN ON THE PERKIOMEN RAILROAD, AT PALM STATION, WITH THEIR CONTENTS, UTTERLY DESTROYED.  
H. Winslow Fegley, Pennsylvania.



LARGEST VESSEL NOW AFLOAT—GIGANTIC WHITE STAR LINER "CEDRIC" IN DOCK AT NEW YORK.  
Klucy, New York.



PHOTOGRAPHIC FREAK—WELL-PROPORTIONED BUILDING IN ATLANTA DISTORTED BY PECULIAR LOCATION OF THE CAMERA.—E. A. Spear, Georgia.



CHICAGO'S NEW AND COSTLY FEDERAL BUILDING, BEGUN YEARS AGO, NOW NEARING COMPLETION.  
S. E. Wright, Illinois.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS.  
WEEKLY MEET OF THE RIVAL CAMERISTS WHO STRIVE FOR COVETED HONORS IN THE PICTORIAL ARENA.  
(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 431.)





# In the World of Sports

By Henry P. Burchell



## SHAMROCK III. A FAST BOAT.

The exhibition of the sailing qualities of *Shamrock III.*, as shown in her trying-out spins on the Clyde, affords sufficient ground for the opinion expressed by yachtsmen here and abroad that the latest challenger for the America's Cup is the fleetest and most formidable yet built. As the same flattering expressions were elicited when *Shamrock I.* spread her wings, and again, though less generally, when *Shamrock II.* made her appearance, they are inconclusive. The trials, however, such as they were, gave some opportunity to judge of the relative sailing merits of the challenger and *Shamrock I.*; and, as *Shamrock I.* was pitted against *Columbia* in three races and innumerable fizzes, there is a definite basis for making comparisons as to sailing qualities between the newest challenger and the twice-successful defender. It should be borne in mind also that five and British yachtsmen generally consider *Columbia* a better boat than *Constitution*, and they doubt Herreshoff's ability to improve upon her. On the basis that the *Reliance* will win the right to defend the America's Cup against *Shamrock III.*, practical and theoretical yachtsmen are speculating now as to what time allowance the new defender will be obliged to concede to the British challenger. The general opinion is that the new boat, which is a *Constitution* with special features amplified and developed, will have to allow the latest *Shamrock* rather more than *Constitution* allowed *Columbia*, which in the trial races for the selection of a defender in 1901 was one minute and eleven seconds over a thirty-mile course. Figuring on what frequent repetition has given out as the general dimensions of the two yachts, it is estimated that there will be about four feet difference in the racing lengths of the new defender and new challenger, and that at the approximate rate of one second per mile for each foot, the *Reliance* should allow the *Shamrock III.* two minutes over a thirty-mile course. This allowance, though based upon a conservative sizing up of the two models and probable sail-plans, seems large in comparison with the handicaps imposed in recent cup contests. On the ground, however, that in the great majority of cases the chances favor the larger boat a yachtsman would prefer to concede rather than to accept time allowance. Except in the last three contests, when the British yachts *Valkyrie III.*, and *Shamrocks I.* and *II.* gave slight handicaps to *Defender* and *Columbia*, an American boat has usually allowed time. In 1893 the *Vigilant* allowed the slim *Valkyrie II.* one minute and forty-eight seconds, which is the largest but one time handicap imposed in a cup race between yachts of similar models. In 1881 the *Mischief* allowed the *Atalanta* two minutes fifty-five seconds, and beat her handsomely; and ten years previously the British yacht *Livonia*, which has the distinction of being the only challenger to win a race in the international contests since the cup passed into the hands of

the New York Yacht Club, allowed her opponent, the *Columbia*, one minute forty-six seconds. The *Puritan* in 1885 allowed the *Genesta* thirty-eight seconds, the *Mayflower* in 1886 allowed the *Galatea* thirty-nine seconds, and the *Volunteer* in 1887 allowed the *Thistle* six seconds.

**FRENCH WANT AMERICAN POLO PLAYERS.**—The French polo players are anxious to have a series of international events, and the Polo Club of Paris has extended an invitation to American poloists to visit the French capital this year and take part in some of the matches arranged for May, June, and July. A member of the Polo Club of Paris, under whose auspices the recent Paris World's Fair polo games were held, has been in New York, and has broached the possibility of an American team being entered in some of the more important events, particularly the Gordon Bennett Cup match, which will be played on the Bagatelle polo field in the Bois de Boulogne during the first week in June. A conference on this subject was held recently, at which H. L. Herbert, chairman of the Polo Association, and several other polo men were present. The outcome of this meeting was the sending of a circular letter to all the members of polo clubs in the American association asking if any players from this country expect to be in Paris during the season of the games. A number of American polo men are always abroad every year, and it may be that they can arrange matters so as to form a representative team. The Polo Club of Paris has offered to bear the expense of the transportation and keep of the

ponies of an American team, to the extent of sixteen horses. Furthermore, all the necessary equipment will be admitted free of duty for a period of two months. Individual prizes will be offered in the finals of each big match, and games will be arranged under the American rules or without the offside rule. Only one player of the championship team class will be allowed on each team.

**WESTERN ATHLETES FOR PENN'S GAMES.**—The University of Pennsylvania's relay races on April 25th will be more national in character this year than ever before. Coach Stagg, of Chicago University, is enthusiastic over the coming meeting. He entered Chicago University in the four-mile championship and stated that he had no good quarter-milers this season, but hoped to make a good showing in the long-distance event. Just the exact strength of his material is yet unknown, but during the past winter his men have broken both the mile and two-mile Chicago records. Stagg will also have men in the special events. Blair, the champion sprinter of the Western Intercollegiate Association, will compete in the one-hundred-yard event. Blair is the athlete who made Duffey do nine and four-fifths seconds twice last year, though he was then a freshman. He is said to be faster than ever this season, and the world's champion will have to be at his best to defeat him. Magee, the Western pole-vault champion, with the best record ever made in college competition, eleven feet eight inches, will also be on hand. Magee last year forced Gray, of Pennsylvania, to do eleven feet six inches to beat him. Horton, of Princeton, the present intercollegiate champion and holder of the intercollegiate record of eleven feet seven inches, is expected to compete. Athletes from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota will enter in the championship events.

**FEW ENTRIES FOR GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.**—Despite the fact that the coming season promises to be one of the greatest and most eventful ever seen on trotting tracks, secretaries are complaining about the light patronage of the early closing events. While the quality of the entries is far above the usual standard, the number is smaller than has been seen in years. This is said to be due in a great measure to the fact that where a few horses stand pre-eminent in the various classes, owners of horses that are not so fast begin to feel that they will have no chance, and are reluctant to enter. As a remedy for this a new system of handicapping is proposed, instead of handicapping by record, as is the present custom. Horace Wilson, secretary of the Charter Oak track, is in favor of handicapping trotters and pacers by weights on the backs of horses, and making a fair system of penalties that will give all horses an equal chance. It is estimated that this falling off of entries will entail a loss of close to \$50,000 to the Grand Circuit tracks.



CHAMPION SEVEN OF THE UNITED STATES—THE PORTAGE LAKE HOCKEY TEAM OF HOUGHTON MICH.

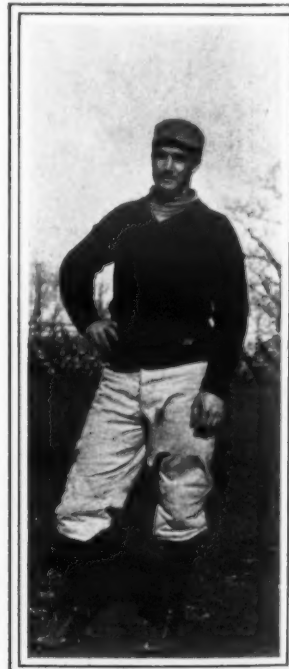
Reading from left to right: Standing—Andrew Haller, sub.; Joseph H. Stephens, rover; C. E. Webb, manager; Ted Ames, trainer; John C. Baker, point. Seated—John L. McD. Gibson, captain; Robert Rowe, left; Joseph H. Jones, goal, with Paddy the mascot; C. Ernest Westcott, right; Herbert E. Meinke, centre.—Wortley.



COLUMBIA VARSITY BASEBALL SQUAD, SHOWING GOOD MATERIAL FOR THE NEW TEAM.—Earle.

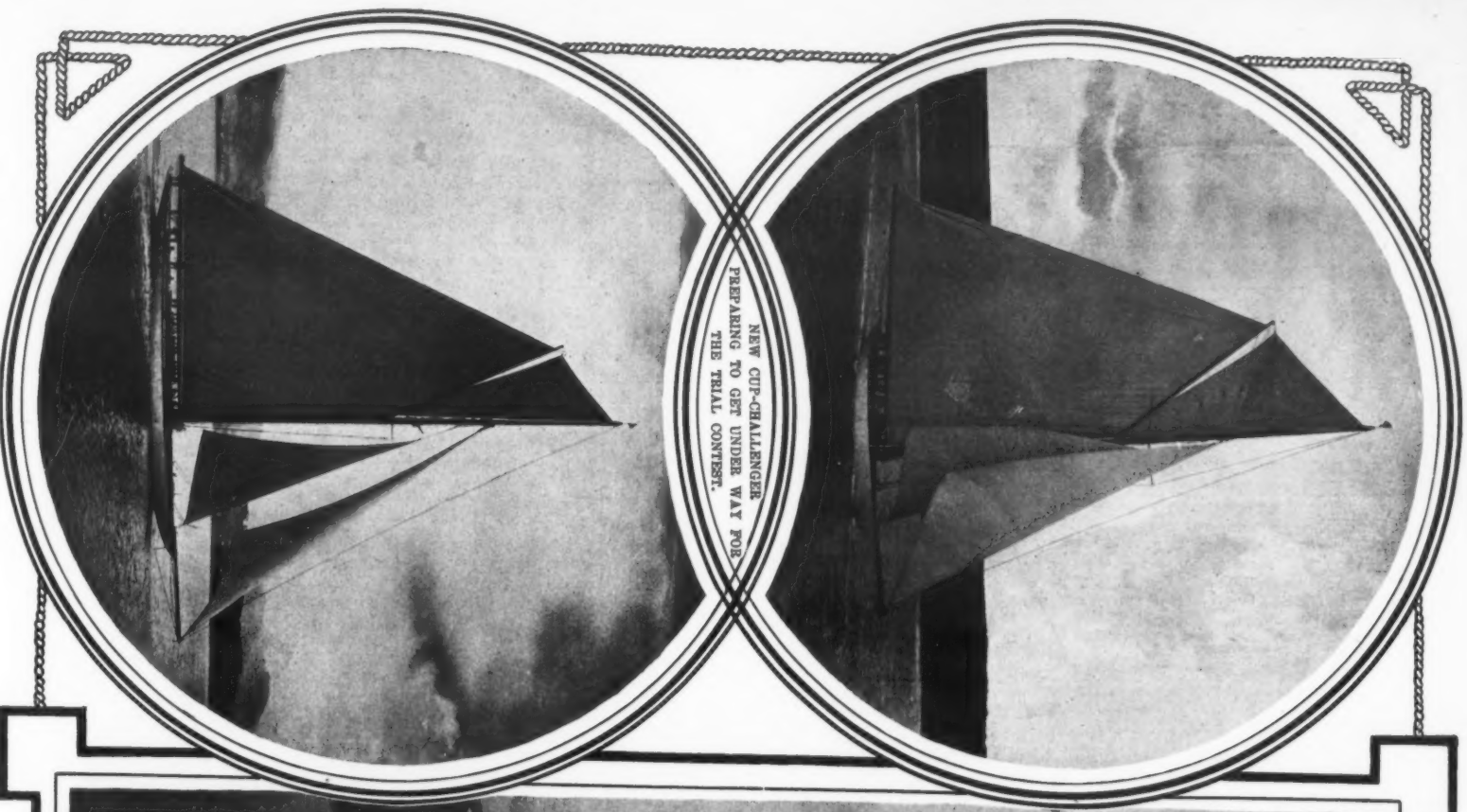


HARVEY N. HENDERSON,  
Captain of the Syracuse University  
baseball team.—Kyder.

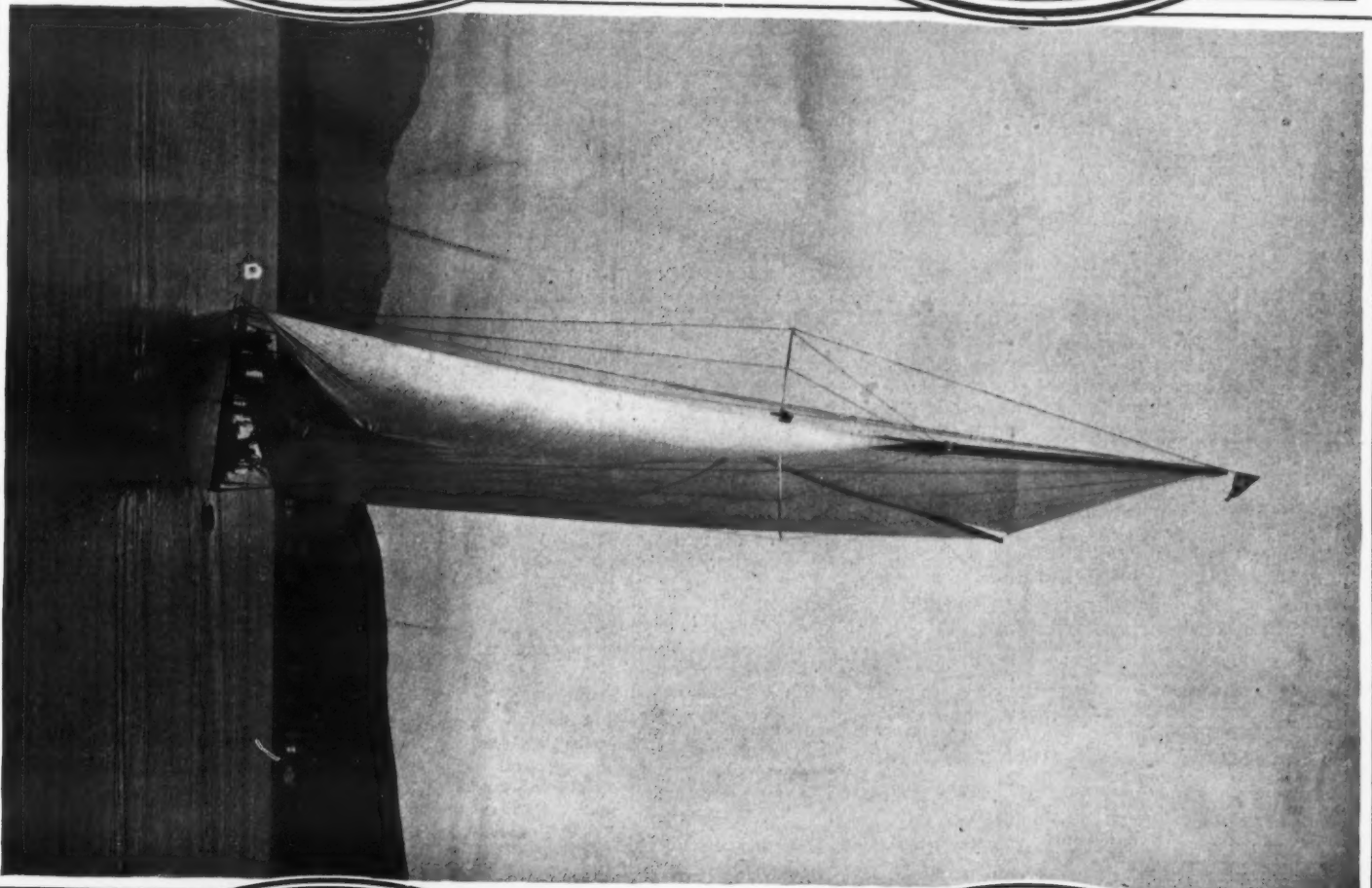


CHITTENDEN,  
Capable first-baseman of the Yale  
ball team.—Sedgwick.

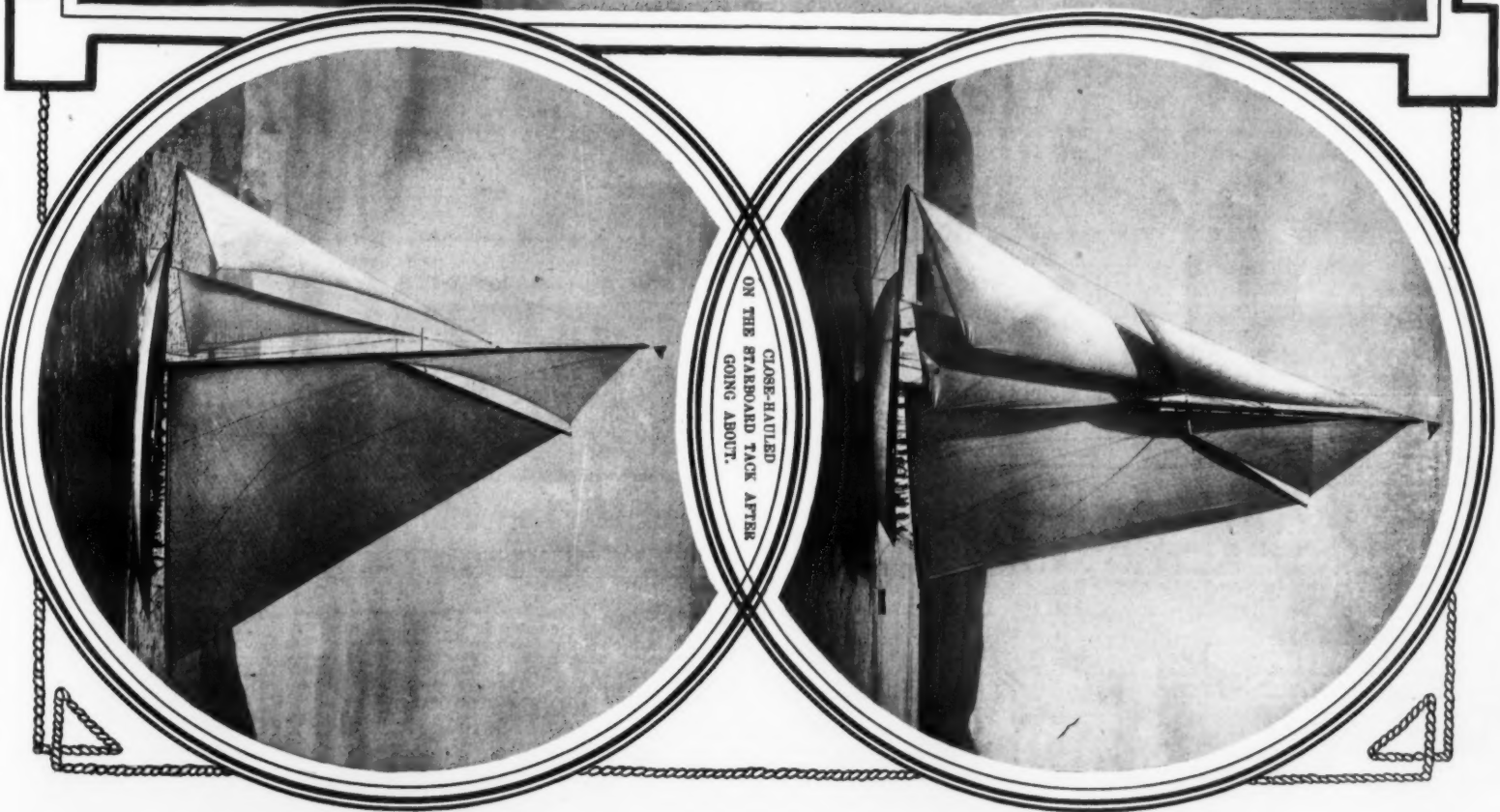




NEW CUP-CHALLENGER  
PREPARING TO GET UNDER WAY FOR  
THE TRIAL CONTEST.



BRITAIN'S BEST MARINE RACER UNDER WAY AFTER GOING ABOUT.



CLOSE-HAULED  
ON THE STARBOARD TACK AFTER  
GOING ABOUT.

REACHING WITH EASED SHEETS (SHOWING WELL-FITTING SAILS OF THE SWIFT YACHT).

# LIPTON'S FORMIDABLE NEW CUP-CHALLENGER.

APPEARANCE OF "SHAMROCK III." AT VARIOUS POINTS OF THE TRIAL RACE IN WHICH SHE BADLY BEAT "SHAMROCK I."

Photographs by S. Agnew & Sons.

CLOSE-HAULED ON THE PORT TACK, WITH EASED SHEETS.



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Broadway, New York.**CASH** for your FARM, BUSINESS, HOME or  
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313 A Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.**FREE!!!****HANAUER'S****Famous Mining Reports**on all Western mining camps and mining stock  
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ports. Big profits only possible by reliable infor-  
mation. I have reporters in all camps. IT COSTS  
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A. G. HANAUER, Spokane, Wash.**The Romance of a Gold Field.**THE Argonauts of '49 outdone in the Alkali deserts of  
Nevada. How Jim Butler brought back the Golden  
Fleece from Tonopah. The story of the most noted gold  
field of the century.  
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170 Broadway, New York.**OIL—SMELTER—MINES**Dividend-Paying Mining, Oil and Smelter Stocks,  
Listed and Unlisted, Our Specialty.**DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.**Bankers and Brokers, Fiscal Agents,  
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the large interest and profits of legitimate mining, oil  
and smelter investments, sub. blanks, full particu-  
lars, etc., sent free on application.**TO INVESTORS**Money invested in Sheep and Cattle in Montana is safe  
and pays 30 per cent. A small investment now grows  
into a large flock in a few years. Over 300 Men, Women  
and Children now have Cattle and Sheep on our Ranches.  
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MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO., Great Falls, Mont.**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers****NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the  
information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S  
WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering ques-  
tions, and all communications are treated confidentially.  
Correspondents should always inclose a  
stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary.  
Inquiries should refer only to matters directly con-  
nected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to  
LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular  
subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are  
placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early  
delivery of the papers, and in emergencies, to answers  
by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S  
WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.**RUMOR** HAS it that a number of big  
operators on the Street, who have been  
expected to be the main support of the  
market, have been selling at every opportu-  
nity ever since the opening of the year.  
The hope of those who are holding securi-  
ties in small amounts, and especially securi-  
ties of a distinctly speculative character,  
like United States Steel, Southern Pacific,  
Rock Island, and so on, has been that the  
big promoters would be compelled to put  
up prices in order to find a market for their  
own large holdings. The history of the  
Street has shown that the big men usually  
are the first to take in their hay when the  
thunder clouds appear and a storm impends.Only a year or two ago we were told that  
the rate of interest had permanently  
dropped and that three and a half per cent.  
was all that one might expect for some time  
to come. Yet French investors are not look-  
ing for American investments that will pay  
less than four and four and a half per cent.,  
and some of our big borrowers have been  
paying five and six per cent. in emergencies  
for loans abroad. British consols are selling  
at ninety, netting two and three-fourths  
per cent. and constituting, perhaps, the  
most gilt-edged of all securities. Interest  
rates are higher all over because money  
is scarcer everywhere. Promoters of new  
enterprises in this country have had to  
abandon them largely because of the ex-  
orbitant charges for money and the hesita-  
tion of investors to subscribe on anything  
like the customary basis. Four and five  
per cent. bonds, which a year or two ago  
would have been greedily taken up at par,  
or better, can find no market.This situation only adds to the hardships  
of the large holders of unmarketable securi-  
ties, for if the banks are compelled still  
further to discriminate against these, and  
if the trust companies also begin to exercise  
greater care in loaning on collateral, a  
market must be found for unsalable shares  
at any sacrifice. It was not very long ago  
that the mere announcement that the stock-  
holders in any concern were to be given  
"rights" to subscribe for new issues of  
stock or bonds, was immediately accepted  
as a bull argument. On every such an-  
nouncement stocks would rapidly advance.  
The complete change in the situation is  
emphatically shown by the decline in the  
value of the shares of such railroads as  
the Pennsylvania, the Rock Island, and  
others, on the announcement of additional  
issues of stock with rights to shareholders.It is said that nearly fifteen thousand  
miles of new tracks is under construction  
or contract, to be finished this year, in the  
United States. Competing railway lines  
are strengthening themselves for the ap-  
proaching day of trouble. Competition in  
the industrial field is becoming closer, rail-  
ways are being paralleled by strong com-  
petitors, and independent lines here and  
there are still exercising their right and  
privilege to cut into rates for both passenger  
and freight traffic. All this means that  
we must go through another period of  
bankruptcy and reorganization such as we  
had only about ten years ago. Everybody  
realizes that we have had an over-produc-  
tion of securities in Wall Street, and yet  
these new railways and additions to old  
ones all mean new issues of stocks and  
bonds.It will not be long before we shall have  
an over-production of industrial commodi-  
ties, and then, with dear money, we may  
expect, in the regular course of events, that  
weak institutions will give way one after  
the other until only the fittest survive.  
Every effort that has been made to com-  
bine all the great railways into a still greater  
and all-absorbing combination, has failed;  
and every effort in this direction made by  
industrial concerns, even by the gigantic  
steel trust, will meet with the same failure.  
The world is too big and business is too  
free to cut off the man with money from  
operating an independent industrial, rail-  
way, or banking enterprise. We have been  
wonderfully prosperous, but this is not a  
new thing. We have had great eras of  
prosperity before. It would be an abso-  
lutely new thing if the present era of pros-  
perity were not followed by one of de-  
pression.Not only is the public dissatisfied with  
the prodigal manner in which great pro-  
moters have been creating new securities  
for general consumption, but they are also  
greatly dissatisfied with the schemes, newly  
invented, in each emergency, by pro-  
moters, to retain control of great properties  
without owning a majority of the voting  
shares. "Securities companies" have been  
created, stocks have been placed in the  
hands of trustees, voting power has been  
conferred on a limited issue of preferred  
shares and taken from a large issue of the  
common, and legislation has been invoked  
to deprive the minority stockholders of  
their ordinary rights and power, under the  
law. All that the most astute and inge-  
nious lawyers could devise has been called  
into play, to place great properties under  
control of men who do not own them and  
who, in many instances, have very little  
financial interest in them. This control  
gives these great promoters, however, all  
the opportunities for money-making that  
could be derived from ownership itself, and  
with less risk, because, if the shares happen  
to decline, the manipulators who are not  
owners do not suffer.All this sort of business promotes the  
demand for reformatory legislative action,  
both at our State capitals and at Washing-  
ton. It feeds the fires of socialism as  
nothing else can do, and it stirs up a demand  
for anti-trust legislation where it would  
never otherwise exist. Those who are re-  
sponsible for this condition of affairs must  
some day answer for the results; and in a  
country like this, where general manhood  
suffrage prevails and where the ignorant  
and vicious have as much voting power as  
the educated and refined, the outcome  
some day may be most disastrous to the  
welfare of every established interest.Once more the Secretary of the Treasury  
has been compelled to come to the relief  
of Wall Street. His announcement that after  
April 1st he would refund a hundred million  
dollars of three and four per cent. govern-  
ments in exchange for long-term two per  
cents., on a basis of profit to the bondhold-  
ers and the Treasury, came at an opportune  
moment. The banks had been fearing the  
approach of the first of April as a sort of  
Wall Street April Fool's Day and had  
been strengthening their loans and pre-  
paring for the possibilities of a storm.The proposed refunding scheme will not  
add materially to the surplus of the banks,  
except that it may enable them to take  
out circulation a little more cheaply than  
on the basis of the old bonds; but every  
little helps in such a market as this, and  
the secretary, who was supposed to have  
exhausted almost all his resources, is evi-  
dently prepared to exhaust them all, if  
necessary, to prevent a panic in the money  
market. If the worst comes to the worst,  
he can again authorize the banks to utilize  
gilt-edged bonds of railways, States, and  
cities, in lieu of governments, as security  
for national deposits. I call attention to  
his recent action more particularly to em-  
phasize the fact that the cry from every  
financial centre is for more money and the  
inquiry is, Where can we get it?Another manifestation of the brutal in-  
difference of corporate managers to the  
interest of stockholders was unblushingly  
shown at the recent annual meeting  
of the New York Transportation Company  
at its office in Jersey City. An employe of  
the company, named Wesley, took a seat,  
at the meeting, beside the president, Henry  
Sanderson, and proceeded to carry out the  
programme the management had prepared.  
A majority of the stockholders present, so  
far as numbers were concerned, were dis-  
satisfied with the failure of the company to

Continued on following page.

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to and safe as a BOND or MORTGAGE.Offered and selling at par, \$100 per share; subject  
to prior sale. Send for separate and special agreement  
guaranteeing certain shares of this stock will bring a  
premium, and for chartered accountant's report and  
prospectus.Checks if desired can be sent to the  
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N. Y. CITY

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVER-  
TISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 31,  
to April 13, 1903, of the confirmation by the Su-  
preme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the  
Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assess-  
ment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE  
to the following named street in the BOROUGH  
OF THE BRONX:23RD WARD, SECTION 9. EAST 138TH  
STREET OPENING, from the Harlem River to a  
point 493.22 feet westerly of the west line of Alex-  
ander Avenue. Confirmed November 20, 1902;  
entered March 28, 1903.EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, March 28, 1903.ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVER-  
TISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 30 to  
April 11, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of  
Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the  
Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assess-  
ments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the  
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:24TH WARD, SECTION 12. SIGNAL PLACE  
(EAST 203RD STREET) SEWER, between Web-  
ster Avenue and the line of property owned by the  
New York and Harlem Railroad Company.24TH WARD, SECTION 13. 261ST STREET  
REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAG-  
GING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, FENCING  
AND BUILDING APPROACHES, between  
Broadway and Riverdale Avenue.EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, March 27, 1903.ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVER-  
TISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 4  
to 17, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of  
Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the  
Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assess-  
ments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:3RD WARD, SECTION 1. WEST STREET  
REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, opposite street Nos.  
182 and 183.12TH WARD, SECTION 7. McCOMB'S DAM  
ROAD REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, at the  
southeasterly corner of 151st Street.EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, April 2, 1903.ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVER-  
TISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 4  
to 17, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of  
Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the  
Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assess-  
ments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:7TH WARD, SECTION 1. HAMILTON  
STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, opposite  
street No. 15.12TH WARD, SECTION 4. 91ST STREET  
REPAIRING SIDEWALK, south side, east of  
Columbus Avenue.12TH WARD, SECTION 7. BROADWAY  
REPAIRING SIDEWALK, west side, between  
137th and 138th Streets; also, 138TH STREET  
REPAIRING SIDEWALK, south side, beginning  
at Broadway and running west about 250 feet from  
Broadway. 107TH STREET FLAGGING, south  
side, between Broadway and Riverside Drive.  
109TH STREET RE-FLAGGING, north side, be-  
tween Broadway and Riverside Drive. WEST  
143RD STREET FLAGGING, opposite street No.  
256.12TH WARD, SECTION 8. AMSTERDAM  
AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, west side,  
from 170th Street to 180th Street. 11TH AVENUE  
REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, east side, from  
181st to 187th Streets. 11TH AVENUE RE-  
PAIRING SIDEWALKS, west side, from 181st to  
187th Streets. 183RD STREET REPAIRING  
SIDEWALKS, north side, from 11th Avenue to  
Broadway.20TH WARD, SECTION 3. 11TH AVENUE  
REPAIRING SIDEWALK, east side, between  
26th and 27th Streets. WEST 27TH STREET  
REPAIRING SIDEWALK, at street Nos. 427 and  
429.21ST WARD, SECTION 3. 1ST AVENUE  
REPAIRING SIDEWALK, in front of street No.  
579.22ND WARD, SECTION 4. AMSTERDAM  
AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALKS in front of  
street Nos. 100, 102, and 104. 63RD STREET RE-  
PAIRING SIDEWALK, south side, from Central  
Park West to Broadway. 70TH STREET RE-  
PAIRING SIDEWALK, north side, from Central  
Park West to street No. 7 West 70th Street.EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, April 3, 1903.ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVER-  
TISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 4  
to 17, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of  
Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the  
Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assess-  
ments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:23RD AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11.  
ST. PAUL'S PLACE REGULATING, GRADING,  
CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSS-  
WALKS, FENCING AND CONSTRUCTING  
APPROACHES, from Fulton Avenue to Webster  
Avenue.24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 178TH  
STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURB-  
ING, FLAGGING, AND LAYING CROSS-  
WALKS, from Lafontaine Avenue to Hughes  
Avenue.24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12. EAST  
187TH STREET SEWER, from Southern Boul-  
levard to Lorillard Place; CROTONA AVENUE  
SEWER, from Grote Street to East 189th Street;  
BELMONT AVENUE SEWER, from East 187th  
Street to St. John's College; ARTHUR AVENUE  
SEWER, from East 187th Street to the street sum-  
mit situated south of William Street; also, HOFF-  
MAN STREET SEWER, from Pelham Avenue to  
the street summit situated south of East 187th  
Street.EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, April 2, 1903.ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVER-  
TISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March  
25 to April 7, 1903, of the confirmation by the  
Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for  
the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of  
Assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING  
TITLE to the following named place and street in  
the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:23RD WARD, SECTION 10. MACY PLACE  
OPENING, from Prospect Avenue to Hewitt  
Place. Confirmed March 10, 1903; entered March  
23, 1903.24TH WARD, SECTION 12. EAST 238TH  
STREET OPENING, from Sedgwick Avenue to  
Fort Independence Street. Confirmed March 5,  
1903; entered March 23, 1903.EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, March 23, 1903.**Experts Wanted.****CONSUL-GENERAL J. G. LONG** re-  
ports from Cairo, Egypt, that the  
Khedivial Agricultural Society of Egypt  
has informed him that the society will  
probably require two employes from Sep-  
tember next, one as a cotton expert and  
one as a chemist. It has written the  
United States Department of Agriculture  
with a view of being placed in communica-  
tion with suitable candidates.



## The - Hair - That - Can't - Come - Out THE HAIR THAT FEEDS ON

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The Food that Does The Hair Good



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### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

make any kind of a report of its condition, but when some of these stockholders asked the president for information they were curtly shut off, while all the motions made by Mr. Wesley were entertained, rushed through, and decided, in most instances without time for fair and free discussion. An earnest protest against the bulldozing of the stockholders was at once made, and the president and Mr. Wesley for a few moments were given a decidedly uncomfortable feeling. One of the stockholders, in a calm, dispassionate way, pointed out the folly of an attempt to deprive stockholders of their rights by endeavoring to put a gag in their mouths. No reports were presented, and even access to the by-laws of the company, which lay on the table before the president, was refused. Stockholders were told that if they desired information they must call at the company's office to obtain it. As a natural result of these bulldozing tactics, the majority of the stockholders held a meeting of their own in the same room, elected George B. Buchanan, of 44 Broad Street, New York, chairman, and adopted resolutions denouncing the conduct of the meeting. If the stockholders of the New York Transportation Company will refuse to give their proxies to the present management, the latter will be taught a lesson. At all events, nothing was lost by the earnest and vigorous protest. Dissatisfied stockholders, by communicating with Mr. Buchanan, may learn what further steps have been taken to protect the minority. Counsel may be employed and the aid of the courts invoked, and it certainly should be.

The recent decline in Northern Securities stock and shares, after they had been manipulated to high figures, to enable insiders to close out, signified to observant financiers that an unfavorable opinion in this famous litigation was anticipated. How far-reaching this decision may be no one can tell, but those who recall the argument of Attorney-General Griggs, in this case, will remember that he predicted the most calamitous results if the government succeeded. It is no secret that, pending this decision, Mr. Morgan had been holding up his scheme for a Southern Securities Com-

pany, and Mr. Gould his great all-embracing Missouri Pacific and Wabash consolidation, nor is it a secret that some of the great railroad combinations, during the past year or two, including the absorption by the Pennsylvania of a number of collateral and parallel lines, are placed in jeopardy by the decision. The final judgment on appeal to the supreme judicial authority of the land will, therefore, be awaited with profound interest. Until this final opinion is rendered, the market will be kept in doubt, vast promotion schemes will be held up, and Wall Street be left in that condition of uncertainty which is always most helpful to the bears and most injurious to the bulls. Possibly some new scheme may be devised, such as the appointment of trustees, to take the place of the holding company, or the substitution of a foreign corporation for the domestic, against which the court has decided. But whatever the outcome, the decision must be regarded as a blow to the hopes of those who have been patiently awaiting another rise in prices.

"J.," Macwahoe, Me.: No.  
"H. W.," Cincinnati: It is not an investment.  
"W.," Dawson, Penn.: Have nothing to do with either.

"O.," South Manchester, Conn.: I do not believe in it. (2) No.  
"K.," Albany: You are continued on my preferred list for six months.

"W. S.," Baltimore: He is not connected with Wall Street in any way that I can discover.  
"S.," Pittsburg: (1) I cannot advise on wheat. I deal only with Wall Street securities. (2) Unfavorable.

"S. St.," Inquiry was answered in the columns of the paper and reply should have reached you. Advise me if difficulty occurs again.

"E. H.," Philadelphia: Letter received. You must be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the privileges of my preferred list. No exceptions to this rule can be made. It is worth it.

"D.," Green Bay, Wis.: (1) I do not regard it as "perfectly safe." (2) The sort of thing you mention has been done repeatedly in industrial propositions just as promising as the Douglas Shoe Company.

"J. Z.," New York: The first dividend on Corn Products common was declared in March. It was 4 per cent. for the year, payable 1 per cent. quarterly, beginning May 11th, to stock of record on April 25th.

"S.," Shaker Station, Conn.: If you are a regular subscriber at the home office, at full rates, you will be entitled to all the privileges of my preferred list. I do not advise you to place any money with the party you mention.

"S.," St. Augustine, Fla.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. I only know that the parties you mention appear to be doing a very large business. Their operations are really not in the Wall Street line.

"L.," Towanda, Penn.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) No. It is a fugitive publication. (2) Not any of the stocks you mention is in any sense an investment. Better leave them all alone.

"V.," Pittsburg: An effort to obtain information regarding the company was met by a refusal to give a report unless a personal application were made for it. Prosperous and well-conducted companies are always glad to make their reports public.  
"Cecil," Baltimore: American Ice preferred around 30 is the favorite of a good many speculators at this time. Corn Products common, paying 4 per cent., is also in vogue with those who are not afraid of the skittish industrials. Toledo St. Louis and Western preferred has merit.

"S. S.," New York: I am doubtful regarding the result on the future of the market of the Northern Securities decision. I would not be in a hurry to buy, though Green Bay and Western B. and Texas Pacific are favorites of speculators for a turn on every such recession in prices as we have had.

"F. S.," New York: Standard Rope and Twine stock is purely speculative. A "selling" corporation, run by insiders in the concern, has been taking the cream from the earnings. Otherwise the stock would have greater value. It is a low-priced speculative, but may some time be taken in hand for a rise. Then I would sell.

"B.," Cynthia, Ky.: The notice at the head of my department told how to get on my preferred list. I can only repeat what it says, namely, that you must be a subscriber to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, at the full rate, \$4 per annum or \$2 for six months, at the New York office. No other payment is required. (1) Absolutely unreliable and to be avoided.

"A. R.," New York: (1) Comments were promptly written, but you know it requires a little time for publication. A paper like LESLIE'S WEEKLY must be printed on slower presses than a daily paper, in order to bring out effectively its photo-engravings. (2) I do not believe that Carnegie ever charged off more for depreciation than conservative judgment requires.

"S.," Frederick, Md.: (1) Holding your securities as you do for investment, I would not advise you to part with them. On the whole they are a good lot. (2) I do not advise the purchase of the bonds of the Mexican Steel Corporation. If you have a surplus for investment, buy a few shares of the guaranteed stock of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, netting about 5 per cent. at present prices.

"Banker," St. Joe, Mo.: (1) Anxiety continues to be felt regarding the monetary outlook. The statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad promises to use \$40,000,000 of the proceeds of the June installment on its new stock, to pay off loans to that amount, maturing in July, was received with great satisfaction. The tightness in the money market is due, in great part, to the heavy borrowing of such railroads as the Pennsylvania, which has been making extensive improvements.

"T.," Nashville, Tenn.: (1) The failure of the Southern Pacific pool to carry out its project to unload its burden on the public at a profit is another evidence of the indisposition of outsiders to get back into Wall Street. The Good Friday on which this pool expired by limitation was a black Friday for many of the members. It cost some of them a mint of money for their experience and their tenacity. In all, the pool's losses are said to approximate \$3,000,000. (2) The fact that George Gould has been making a personal inspection of the Colorado Fuel Company's plant at Pueblo seems to corroborate the belief that he is in control of the property. I would not sacrifice the bonds.

"N.," Richmond, Va.: (1) Norfolk and Western, it is said, is earning over 6 per cent. on the common. For investment the preferred is recommended; the common for speculation. (2) I would not sacrifice my Consolidated Lake Superior preferred at present low prices. It would be safer to even up. Many regard the present price as low, in view of the strong interests that are not taking control. (3) The J. Edward Carter, arrested for

neglecting to pay a judgment obtained by a creditor, traded under the name of W. K. Vermilye & Co. until the old-established brokerage firm of Vermilye & Co., with which many confounded Carter's firm, compelled the latter to abandon the use of the name. This is a common Wall Street trick, and as reprehensible as it is common.

"W.," Broad Ford, Tenn.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) It is understood that a pool which holds a large amount of Brooklyn Rapid Transit is determined to advance the stock and that the suppression of its regular reports and the recent issue of bonds are both steps in that direction. The proceeds of the bonds can be applied to improvements and repairs, and it is already rumored that surplus earnings of 4 or 5 per cent. on the stock will thus be shown for the coming year. On the earnings as previously reported, the stock was high enough. (2) Sugar is another one of the cliqued stocks in which one must speculate at his peril. All information regarding its earnings is carefully concealed and one can only guess at its possibilities.

"A.," St. Paul: (1) An action has been commenced against the Northern Pacific Railway Company in behalf of Philadelphia parties, contesting the company's right to retire the preferred stock and asking that its action be annulled. (2) While the gross earnings of the Panama Railroad decreased by over \$400,000 last year, the net earnings showed an increase of about \$45,000. (3) One expert estimates that the "undigested securities" which have been issued by promoters since the Wall Street boom aggregate \$2,000,000,000, including railroad and industrial enterprises that the public are averse to taking off the hands of their promoters. It is no wonder that the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, discussing Mr. Morgan's favorable comments on the situation, says that his "optimism is undoubtedly due to his gigantic engagements."

"T.," Jersey City: (1) The annual statement of Rubber Goods shows a surplus of about a quarter of a million dollars at this time, after the payment of dividends on the preferred, and that the company is free from debt. The statement is not very complete. (2) The average cost of Southern Pacific to the Keene pool, it is said, was a little over \$68 a share. For this reason, many familiar with the facts were glad to pick up Southern Pacific at anything less than 60, believing it to be a purchase for a long pull. Nobody but Mr. Harriman and his associates knows how long this pull may be, however. (3) The authoritative statement that the New York Central has abandoned its proposed new bond issues until money is easier, is significant. I have no doubt that the Pennsylvania now wishes that it had deferred its new issue of stocks and bonds until a more opportune time.

"L.," Providence: (1) The incorporation of a biscuit company, with an avowed purpose of setting up an opposition to the National Biscuit concern, and of a new locomotive company, in opposition to the American Locomotive concern, simply indicates that capital is ready to embark in any industrial enterprise that pays. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the new companies will be managed with more success than the old ones. I would not be frightened into selling my shares. (2) The weakness of the steel shares, after the recent statement made by the steel trust, was attributed by some to the fact that a surplus of only half the amount necessary for the 1 per cent. dividend on the common was reported. Of course no one expects a continuance of the full dividends on the common shares, in view of the low price at which these are selling. I think it was a mistake that dividends on the common at such a rate were ever paid.

Continued on following page.

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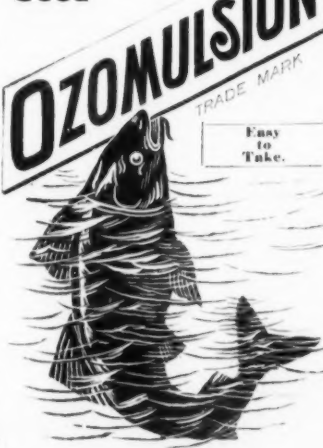
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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"F. R." Milwaukee: I know of no such publication.

"J. B." Milwaukee: I do not advise dealing with it.

"M." Belleville, Ont.: Not at present, but would not hold too long.

"Extra." Montana: (1) They have no rating. (2) I had rather buy Manhattan Elevated. (3) No.

"G. W." Brooklyn: I would have nothing to do with the broker or with any of the stocks on his list.

"Atwood": My information is too indefinite for me to pass upon the value of the property. What I hear is not altogether favorable.

"R. B." St. Paul: I have nothing beyond their statements, which are as you give them. The shares are not dealt in on our exchanges.

"H. E. A." New York: The rise was based on an expectation of its absorption by a powerful combination. It has only suffered in like degree with several other stocks. No stamp.

"W. S." New York: (1) I would be inclined to take whatever I could get for Electro Pneumatic stock. (2) Nothing in the mining properties worth considering. (3) Good rating.

"O." Natchez, Miss.: The company seems to have troubles of its own, regarding which its officers hesitate to give the public information. I do not regard its prospects with favor.

"J. A. S. P." Pittsburg: None of the stocks you refer to is dealt in on Wall Street and the information I can obtain indicates that they are all highly speculative and not of an investment nature.

"C. C." Dubuque: (1) All inquiries have been answered. (2) Your American Can and American Ice both must be pretty near the limit of the decline if they have any value at all. You ought to be able to sell them whenever the market has a little upward movement.

"E." Erie, Penn.: (1) At such a time it is well to have your money in securities that are easily sold in emergencies. (2) I do not believe in either of the propositions. (3) You should be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"G." Philadelphia: (1) The proposition of the Pittsburg Cement Company, offered through Smith Stern & Co., of Pittsburg, is worth looking into. You can get the prospectus, maps, and information by writing to Smith Stern & Co., 331 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg.

"C." Newton, Kan.: (1) Good reports are sent out by the management, but I have never seen the property. (2) Until the market is more settled I do not advise the purchase of anything. (3) Savings banks do not pay interest on daily balances; trust companies do.

"McK." St. Johnsville, N. Y.: Members of the Stock Exchange are averse to trading in small lots on margins, but any reputable firm will buy and sell small lots outright for a customer. Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, are members of the Stock Exchange in excellent standing.

"O." Mansfield, O.: I see no other recourse left you regarding the Pennsylvania shares. The enormous increase in its liabilities makes investors chary of it, however, even at present prices. It is no doubt a great property, and if money were cheaper it would be far more favorably regarded.

"S. S. S." Fitchburg: (1) I have frequently given my opinion on United States Leather common. It is a speculative favorite only when pool operations in it begin, and these break out spasmodically. (2) The decline in Central and Pennsylvania has been sharp and severe, but the liquidation is not over.

"R." Murray Hill: (1) After such a decline the market is usually a purchase. American Ice preferred does not look dear. (2) It would be well to average up. (3) I would sell my Rubber Goods whenever I had a profit, but would not sacrifice it. (4) Southern Pacific looks cheap around 55. Strong holders bought much of it at higher figures.

"A. R." New York: You are right. Something depends upon the by-laws, but annual statements are usually rendered at annual meetings. The New York Transportation Company and the Standard Oil both refused to make such statements at their recent annual meetings, so that the compulsion amounts to nothing, unless the stockholders choose to take the matter up in the courts.

"G. W." Milwaukee: (1) A lawyer, and pretty good one, will have to answer your inquiry. (2) While I believe that Chicago and Alton is altogether too high, as most other stocks of its inflated character are, still, if prosperous conditions continue, a determined effort to advance it will be made for the benefit of insiders who are loaded up with it. That might give you a chance to get out and I would take it.

"H." Wyandot, Ill.: (1) The Chicago and Alton 34 first liens are a good bond and not dear at prevailing prices, though they are not particularly cheap compared with other bonds of their character during this period of tight money. (2) The chronic disturbance of the municipal governments in Chicago and the agitation in favor of municipal control of local utilities makes investors doubtful about Chicago corporation securities, but the bonds you mention have merit.

"T." Seattle: (1) While the Pacific coast is enjoying greater prosperity, the fact that 200 shingle mills in your State have closed, throwing 2,500 men out of employment, because of a dull market in the East, shows that labor troubles are affecting building operations in the West and East far more than most people imagine. (2) I still believe that we have reached the crest of the wave of prosperity in this country and must look for duller times within a year; perhaps before Christmas.

"P." Mobile: (1) The fact that over 25,000 of the steel trust's employees are holders of its shares may have an adverse as well as a beneficial effect. It is said, for instance, that 1,200 of the striking employees of the American Bridge Company, one of the auxiliaries of the steel trust, are shareholders in the latter, and that by striking they have jeopardized some of the benefits they were to have enjoyed as stockholders. It is easy to see that if the trust takes advantage of this clause in its contract with the strikers, it may create trouble all along the line.

"R. L." Hartford, Conn.: (1) You are mistaken. Prices are not as low as they were during the panic of May 9th, 1901. On the average, the lowest level was reached at that time. It would have been well if the liquidation had been completed then and the boom definitely ended. (2) All the talk about "gentlemen's agreements" that we heard two years ago and the predictions that there would be no more railroad wars, that rates would be maintained and earnings increased, look senseless now, in the light of the Southern Pacific battle and of struggles between competing railroads in the South and Southwest.

"S." McKeesport, Penn.: (1) It is noticeable that after every severe recession in prices and period of liquidation the market experiences a slight upward tendency. You hold a pretty good lot of stocks, including Wabash preferred, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Amalgamated, Pennsylvania, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Colorado Fuel and Iron. If prosperous business conditions continue all these will no doubt be benefited. I would sacrifice none of them in a hurry, but I would take a fair profit at the first opportunity. (2) A strong pool is operating in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, with evidences that it intends to put it higher.

"N." Duluth: (1) The earnings of Chicago Great Western are not as favorable as they were. The belief that the St. Paul and Northwestern are both interested in controlling this property has

stimulated speculation in it. This is not a good time, however, to float new combinations. (2) If the Northern Securities Company is eventually dissolved under a decision of the United States Supreme Court, it looks as if the great financiers would be obliged to sustain the prices of the shares of Northern Pacific, Burlington, and Great Northern at the basis at which they were put into the combination, or else seriously jeopardize the market's equilibrium.

"P." Louisville, Ky.: (1) A great deal has been said about the benefits that would accrue to Mexican railroads from the adoption of a gold currency in Mexico. A gold basis has not been adopted, however. There is no mistaking the fact that the decline in silver has been a serious drawback to the railways and has diminished their earnings. (2) The reorganization scheme of the American Maltine Company has not been carried out. The time for depositing stock and bonds has been indefinitely prolonged. I would not be in a hurry to consent. (3) The long-promised lead combination is still far from fulfillment. These are not good times for new combinations.

"Rob Roy." Toronto: (1) Your mistake was in buying high-priced stocks on slender margins. I am satisfied that if you had kept your Manhattan you would eventually have had no reason to find fault. Of course the threat of a strike may injure the property, but it is a guaranteed 7 per cent. stock, free of taxation, and is therefore cheap compared with other similar stocks. (2) So little information is available regarding Pacific Coast that I have always hesitated to advise trading in it. I should dispose of it at the first favorable opportunity. (3) The annual report of the steel trust is altogether incomplete and unsatisfactory. Instead of helping the shares and the bonds it seems to have depressed both, and I do not wonder at it.

"P. B." Portland, Me.: (1) Net earnings of railroads are decreasing, not because traffic is diminishing, but mainly because of the increase in wages. It is said that the recent raise in the schedule by the New York, New Haven and Hartford will add three-quarters of a million dollars annually to its pay-roll. (2) The impression prevailed that the decision in the Northern Securities Company's case would be adverse to the scheme. Those who put it through are already trying to take the edge off of such a result by declaring that the decision will be appealed from and that if it is ultimately against them and if the Northern Securities Company is dissolved, the shares of the constituent properties will be worth more than the prices at which they were put into the combination. Whether this is so or not remains to be seen.

"Asheville": (1) No. (2) Impossible to fix a price. Everything depends upon market conditions, but I would take a profit whenever I could get it on Western Union or almost anything else and wait for an advantageous opportunity to buy back again. (3) No one can tell; everything depends upon the money market and business conditions. I hardly believe it possible that we can have a prolonged bull movement this year. Strikes and labor troubles are bound to affect building operations disastrously, and nothing will more quickly injure business prospects than the idleness of large masses of working men upon whose earnings the great volume of the ordinary business of our tradesmen depends. I would not be surprised if the coming winter should witness the beginning of what we ordinarily call "hard times." (4) The bears have only commenced to have their innings, in my judgment. (5) No, its bias is too often self-evident. (6) The opening of the new Stock Exchange will hardly be considered a bull

factor in such times as we are having, though the exhilaration of the moment may give a temporary impetus to stocks.

"F. B." New York: Yes, the correctness of my proposition has been fully justified. The terrific break in the market, following the Northern Securities decision, caused a depreciation from past high prices of a billion dollars on Wall Street. In twenty leading railways it was nearly \$500,000,000. I wish my readers would go back to September last and note my warning at that time when nearly every other financial writer, most of them with axes to grind, was predicting another boom. That warning, which I have persistently repeated ever since, was that the market must undergo severe liquidation. A few criticized my opinion. It is remarkable how every one agrees with me now. Nothing succeeds like success. After such a shrinkage in values the market is entitled to grow somewhat stronger, but the liquidation must be more complete before we can see the end. If money were more plentiful it would seem to be about time for big interests to begin to protect the market and to advance prices. They would do so now if they can without disturbing money market conditions. Were they not carrying such heavy loads of undigested and unsalable securities, and were they not such heavy borrowers, they certainly would support the market at such a juncture. Dividend-paying shares, with a guaranteed quality behind them, like Manhattan Elevated, and high-class investment shares such as Delaware and Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Missouri Pacific, and the Express stocks, can be picked up for investment on severe declines. I still believe that the Wabash B Debenture bonds have merit.

New York, April 16, 1903. JASPER.



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5,000 shares 7 per cent. Preferred Stock, which will also participate in the surplus earnings, besides drawing 7 per cent. annually, are now offered at Par, Ten Dollars each.

A Bonus of one share Common Stock (same par value) goes with every two shares Preferred to the subscribers of the first 3,000 shares.

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Reminder and  
Equipt. Co. .... 100,000.00  
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Against all of which the preferred stock here offered is a FIRST LIEN.

DIVIDENDS.  
This preferred stock pays AT LEAST 7 per cent. before the common gets a cent. After that common and preferred share and share alike. A sale of 50 clocks a day (our share with no improvement to offer of the sales would be nearer 1,000 means 10 per cent. 300 a day—60 per cent.

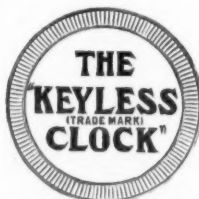
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\$2,000 for each share, whether common or preferred.

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We are away behind in our orders.

The faster we make clocks the more we sell—the bigger our profit.

That's why we want enlarged facilities, partners in every town to tell other people about us, and us about other people.



THE PRODUCT.  
There is but one "Keyless Clock," and we make it.

Just stand it up or hang it up and it RUNS FOR A YEAR, without any attention at all.

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No motor or other "works" to get out of order.

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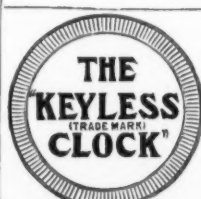
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**LONG BEACH HOTEL**

Plans may be seen, and rooms engaged, at New York office, Hotel Grenoble, 7th Ave. and 56th St., or at Long Beach.

A. E. DICK, Proprietor; also Owner and Proprietor Grenoble Hotel, New York.

Can be reached by Long Island Railroad, Pier 13 (near Wall St.), East River, New Chambers St., East River, East 34th St., New York City; and from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.



**For Reasons of State**

**Lackawanna Railroad**

A vivid little love story, beautifully illustrated; told simply but with appealing interest. The story is contained in a 128-page book which describes some of the most delightful mountain and lake resorts in the East. Sent free on receipt of 5 cents in stamps to cover postage. Address, T. W. LEE, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, New York City.

## A Marvelous Metal.

MARVELOUS results are expected from experiments now being made with radium, the new metallic substance which is so rare and precious that it was rated at first at \$1,000,000 per pound, but has since been reduced to \$900,000. It is said that there are only two pounds of radium now in existence, and only one grain of it, sixty dollars' worth, so far has come into the possession of America, the particular owner being a New York electrical engineer. The metal is the discovery of Madame Sklodowska Curie, a Polish woman who is associated with her husband in scientific work in Paris. Radium is a white crystalline powder, a combination of several metals, with an illuminating power that casts the famous Röntgen rays literally in the shade. Its rays, it is said, can pierce three feet of iron, take photographs in closed trunks, and burn through metallic cases. So far as is now known, radium retains its full strength perpetually. Its rays travel almost as fast as sunlight. Professor Curie, the husband of the discoverer, says he would not dare trust himself in a room with a kilo of pure radium, as it would destroy his eyes, burn the skin off his body, and perhaps cause instant death. From carrying a small metallic case, containing a small bit of the metal, under his arm, he sustained a burn which was fifty days in healing. Radium is expected to be of wonderful help in surgery and in medical practice generally, and experiments are now in progress to determine its practical usefulness in this direction.

## Business Chances Abroad.

WE HAVE recently referred in these notes to the promising, though limited, field for American trade in Syria and other parts of Asia Minor. In this connection attention is called by Consul Ravndal, of Beirut, Syria, to the Syrian Protestant College in that city, and especially to its school of commerce, in connection with which a commercial museum is being gradually developed. Any article exhibited will be brought prominently before the peoples of the Levant through the students who come from all parts of Turkey, Greece, Persia, Egypt, and the Sudan. This college is an American non-sectarian institution, with an enrollment at present of 627 students. It has five departments, viz., medicine, pharmacy, commerce, arts, and archaeology, with forty-five professors and instructors, twenty-eight of whom are native Americans and graduates of American



**Board, one year \$180.00**

**Gasoline, one year \$35.00**

**Oldsmobile**

*The Best Thing on Wheels.*

This graceful and practical Automobile does the work of six horses at an average cost for gasoline of \$35.00 a year, (10,000 miles.) Board alone for one horse costs \$180.00 a year, so the economy is very evident.

**Price \$650.00**

Our practical experience in motor building and the perfect mechanical construction of the Oldsmobile make it possible to obtain more power for its weight than any other machine. Any desired speed is obtained by the simple yet very efficient foot control—there is "Nothing to watch but the road."

There are Oldsmobile agencies in all the larger cities. Call on your nearest agent or write for illustrated book to Dept. 14.

**Olds Motor Works, Detroit, Mich.**

*Wiesbaden* *Treatment*

*all the year round.*

*World-renowned health resort near the Rhine.*

*Prospectus free on application to the Kurdirector.*

colleges. It has also fourteen commodious buildings, a campus of fifty acres, and is perhaps the largest American institution of learning outside the United States. The English language is the principal medium of instruction. American samples and commercial literature should be furnished this institution without stint.

ON ACCOUNT of the prospective building of the isthmian canal, or for some other reason, the Central American republic of Costa Rica has recently been improving its facilities for transportation to a considerable degree, especially in the line of railway extension. The Pacific Railroad has been completed to Santo Domingo, forty-one miles from San José, and turned over to the government by the American contractors. The public road from Santo Domingo to Esparta has also been put in good condition, and it is the intention of the government to establish a line of ox carts for freight and of omnibuses for passengers, and so arrange the train schedules that it will be possible to make the journey from San José to Punta Arenas, or vice versa, in a day.

Don't neglect a Cough. Take Piso's Cure for Consumption in time. By Druggists. 25c.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

"You say you have shed real tears in your acting?"

"Not exactly," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "but I have been tempted to when I saw the box-office statements."

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. Ask your dealer for it. None superior. Its quality cannot be surpassed.

SOHMER & Co. find it almost impossible to keep pace with the insupportable torrent of orders. The fame of the Sohmer Piano is now world-wide, and the demand for the instrument is almost universal.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of April 14 to 27, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. 115TH STREET FENCING, south side, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues. 115TH STREET FENCING, north side, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues. 115TH STREET, REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, north side, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues. 136TH STREET SEWER, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. WEST 166TH STREET FE. CINC, opposite street No. 311 West 166th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, April 13, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of April 14 to 27, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named road in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12. FORDHAM ROAD OPENING, from East 189th Street to Kingsbridge Road. Confirmed March 17, 1903; entered April 11, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, April 13th, 1903.

## Sore Throat

Hoarseness, Quinsy, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis and other throat troubles quickly relieved and promptly cured by the use of

## Hydrozone

This scientific germicide is used and endorsed by leading physicians everywhere. It is **absolutely harmless**, yet a most powerful healing agent. By killing the germs that cause these diseases, without injury to the tissue, Hydrozone cures the patient. Sold by Leading Druggists. If not at yours, will send bottle, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cts.

*Prof. Charles H. Harchant*

**Dept. K, 60 Prince Street, NEW YORK**

## MORPHINE OPIUM LAUDANUM AND LIQUOR HABITS

The only method absolutely and positively free from all pain, nervousness and distress at all stages. Continue your regular work every day. Your own household need not know you are on treatment. No substitution, but a thorough lasting cure. Write to-day for free trial treatment and sealed booklet to DR. PURDY, Room 65 Mitchell Bldg., Houston, Texas.

## LONDON (ENGLAND). THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE.

Unrivalled position at top of Regent Street. A favorite hotel with Americans.

ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS. MODERATE TARIFF.

## "Royal Muskoka"

"THE ROYAL MUSKOKA" Hotel is the largest and most magnificent summer hotel in Canada. Location unsurpassed in the centre of the famous Muskoka Lakes District, Highlands of Ontario (1,000 feet above sea level), about six hours journey north of Toronto.

The grounds include an area of 130 acres, containing pine and hemlock groves and many beautiful walks and points commanding lovely views. There are Tennis, Golfing, Bowling, Fishing, Bathing, Croquet, Bowling Green and many enjoyable water trips. First-class in every respect. Excellent transportation service.

Descriptive literature and information how to reach the "Royal Muskoka" on application to FRANK P. DWYER, E. P. Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, 290 Broadway, New York.

Judge—"Why didn't you steer out for the pedestrian?"

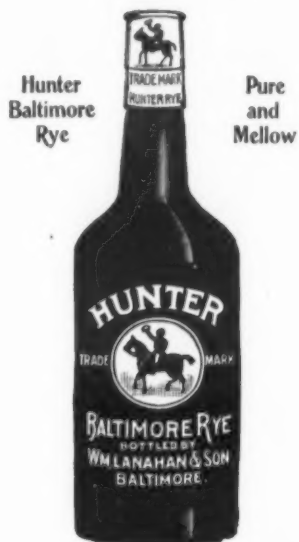
Wheelman—"I hadn't time."

Judge—"Well, I'll give you ten days."

# VIOLETTES DU CZAR THE EVER FASHIONABLE PERFUME OF ORIZA-L. LEGRAND (Grand Prix Paris 1900)



Deservedly The  
Renowned Whiskey  
of the World



The American Gentleman's Whiskey  
and for ladies obliged to use a  
stimulant this is THE Whiskey.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers,  
WM. LANAHAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

**MENNER'S** BORATED TALCUM  
**TOILET POWDER**  
A Positive Relief  
FOR  
**PRICKLY HEAT,**  
**CHAFING,** and  
**SUNBURN,** and all afflictions  
of the skin.  
Removes all odor of perspiration. De-  
lightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or  
mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free.  
GERHARD MENNER COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

**CLARK'S**  
CRUISES  
**NORWAY,**  
**Sweden, Russia**  
The most delightful way to visit these  
interesting countries is offered by our July  
2d Cruise of 42 days on the popular  
Lloyd express steamer "KAISERIN,"  
specially chartered for our party.  
**RATES, \$225 AND UP.**  
All necessary expenses included. Send for  
illustrated programme. Programmes ready for  
various European tours ranging from \$260  
to \$800. **FRANK C. CLARK,**  
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9 State St., BOSTON.

**3 MONTHS FREE.**  
Up-to-date Mining paper (fully illus-  
trated), containing all the latest news  
from famous gold camps, including  
**Thunder Mountain**  
U. S. MINING JOURNAL,  
150 Nassau St., N. Y.



THE CAKE-WALK, A FAVORITE PASTIME OF THE SOUTHERN NEGROES, WHO INVENTED IT.

## Craze for the Cake-walk in Paris

IN WHATEVER respects the American negroes may fall behind their Caucasian fellow-citizens, in one thing, at least, their supremacy has not seriously been disputed. As cake-walkers they have no peers among any other nationality or race. Indeed, the ability and skill displayed by them in this particular direction has been so notable as, apparently, to excite the envy of their white neighbors. On what other plausible ground can be explained the frequent indulgence in this species of refined amusement by the "400" of this great metropolis? Vainly, however, have the latter striven to equal the performances of those to this noble form of fun-making born. The colored people may point with pride to the fact that the humble occupants of the slave cabins of the South invented a pastime which the higher ranks of society have imitated, but cannot excel in.

From the chief city of America the cake-

walk, enlarging the scope of the American invasion, has swept in triumph across the sea. In other nooks and corners of Europe it may have its devotees, but of late it has most prominently engaged the attention of the Parisians. The society of the French capital has been credited with extreme ingenuity in devising methods of amusing itself. But it is not averse to naturalizing a foreign pastime of real merit. Hence it is that in the salons of the opulent and fashionable residents of that centre of art and fashion and good taste the most exclusive beaux and belles have been "cake-walking" with a zeal and abandon that have been captivating and inspiring. The craze for the sport has, however, not been confined to the politer assemblages. It has taken firm hold on all classes, turning into one grand aggregate of artistic cake-walkers.



PEOPLE OF FASHION IN A PARIS SALON CAPTIVATED BY A CAKE-WALK.

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use  
in time. Sold by druggists.  
**CONSUMPTION**

"I think I have met you before.  
Aren't you time-keeper for the Bloss &  
Goss Company?"

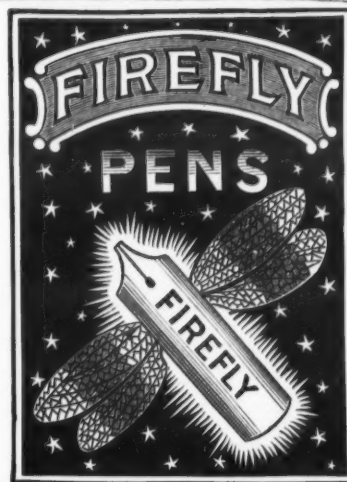
"No, sir; I am a singer of topical  
songs and know nothing at all about  
keeping time."

The Desire  
for Natural  
Food is  
Natural  
Mothers, do  
you not know  
that children  
crave natural  
food until you  
pervert their  
tastes by the  
use of unnatu-  
ral food?  
Unnatural  
food develops  
unnatural and  
therefore wrong  
propensities  
and desires in  
children. Like  
begets like —  
pure food, pure  
minds.

## SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

is a Natural Food, i. e., contains all the properties  
necessary to perfectly nourish the whole body and  
mind. Made in the most hygienic and scientific  
food laboratory in the world. It has been thrice  
cooked, and being crisp, compels thorough mastication,  
which insures perfect digestion, a strong body  
and a healthy mind. Sold by all grocers.

Send for "The Vital Question" (cook book, illus-  
trated in colors) FREE. Address  
**THE NATURAL FOOD CO., Niagara Falls, N. Y.**



Registered design of box label.

**FIREFLY PENS** are made of a new  
incorrodible metal — flexible as gold.  
**THEY GIVE CHARACTER TO  
ONE'S WRITING.**

MANUFACTURED BY  
**ORMISTON & GLASS, LONDON.**  
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.  
Boxes 25 cts. and \$1.00, from all Stationers.  
**H. BAINBRIDGE & CO., 99 William St., N. Y.**  
SOLE AGENTS FOR UNITED STATES.

**MYSELF CURED** I will gladly inform  
anyone addicted to  
**COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM**  
**OR LAUDANUM,** of a never-failing  
harmless Home Cure. Address  
Mrs. Mary S. Baldwin, P. O. Box 1212, Chicago, Ill.

**BLANK BOOKS** All kinds kept in stock  
and made to order by  
**FINDLER & WIBEL,**  
121 Nassau Street, New York.

**PILE AND FISTULA CURE.**  
Sample treatment of Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure, and  
book explaining each variety of piles, sent free. REA CO.,  
Dept. L. W., Minneapolis, Minn.

**Dedication St. Louis Exposition.**

REDUCED rates via Pennsylvania Railroad \$24.25 for  
round trip from New York to St. Louis. Tickets on sale  
April 26, 27, 28, 29, good going only on date sold and  
good to return until May 4 on being executed by the joint  
agent at St. Louis, for which no fee will be required.  
Proportionate rates from other points.



# Life Insurance for Protection and Profit The Prudential

John F. Dryden  
Pres.

Insurance Co. of America Home Office  
Write for Information, Dept. S. Newark, N. J.



## ARTISTIC HOMES

NEW 1024-PAGE BOOK, JUST OUT

Purchasers of 1024-page book will require no other, as it is the largest published. Indispensable to any one intending to build.

**PRICE \$1**  
In Board Cover  
\$2 in Leatherette

If interested in the erection of a building, for either private or public use, you can secure a good or better service of this office than elsewhere, and at no more cost for plans.



When you build, make it attractive. Obviate that everlasting sameness in style. Consult an architect of ability, large practice, modern methods and ideas. It is money well spent.

Home-builders by all means secure an architect. Discriminate against cheap publishing company plans. Employ competent aid. You cannot build rightly from mere picture plans.



Having a special department for the planning of low-cost houses it is reasonable to presume that you can secure better and quicker services of this office than can be had elsewhere.

It costs no more to embody style, convenience and economy in plan arrangement than when it is commonplace. Make a wise selection of your architect and depend on results.



My ideas are not cheap ideas and therefore I cannot usually enter into work competitively, as many do, at a possible loss, but will guarantee entire satisfaction in plan arrangement.

A special feature of my buildings is that they are not disappointing when built, but pleasing in general appearance. This is due to starting right with the important preliminary plans.



Many have little or no conception of the value of a competent architect's services and are content with merely the scale plans, without the vitally-important detail drawings.

My success in planning stylish houses is in readily seeing my clients' desires, producing for them a better home than was expected for a given sum. Preparedness is really the secret of my success.



If you intend to build this summer place your order now. It is none too early. Take time to formulate your ideas in a practical way, with the aid of an architect of broad experience.

You should get the above book now, if you have the least idea of building at any future time. Nothing of the kind yet published. Has 1000 plans and 1000 designs of moderate-cost houses.



**HERBERT C. CHIVERS**  
152 N. 7th ARCHITECT ST. LOUIS

### Shoes For Hungary.

AMERICAN DEALERS in leather and also in ready-made boots and shoes will find it to their interest to look into the chances of opening a trade in Hungary, where these articles are now in demand. Efforts are just now being made to reopen the hide market at Budapest, Hungary, and sell the Hungarian product direct to West European purchasers, instead of through Austrian or German houses as has been the rule in recent years. It is also intended to regulate the purchase of foreign leather, by encouraging importers to seek foreign manufacturers direct, and this is where the opportunity of the American dealer comes in.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

THE MOST alluring claim of fraternal benevolent associations and the assessment organizations is that they offer life insurance at much lower rates than the old-line companies. *The Insurance Press* recently analyzed this matter and, taking the Independent Order of Foresters as an example, showed that the cost at the age of thirty, of \$1,000 of insurance in this organization, is \$22.98, while in a first-class old-line company the charge is \$18.74. Deducting the initiation fees of the Foresters for the first year, which are not required to be paid thereafter, the comparison stands at \$18.48 for the assessment order and \$18.74 for the regular old-line substantial insurance company. But the \$4.24 paid for initiation fees the first year would yield in interest this difference of twenty-six cents, so that the charges are substantially the same, though the Foresters' policy is not guaranteed by any reserve. The premium is not absolutely fixed, because there is liability of additional assessments; the policy has no loan, cash-surrender, or paid-up privileges, and it must be continued or all payments be forfeited. With an old-line company, on the other hand, while the cost is no greater, the premium can never be increased and the policy gives the insured a number of liberal privileges. I have often pointed out the fact that safety and not cheapness is the first consideration in taking out life insurance.

"P. E. A." Washington, Ia.: I would prefer a stronger company.  
"McK." Wenatchee, Wash.: (1) It is doubtful. (2) I do not think much of it. (3) No relation.  
"N." Provo, Utah: I regard none of them with the highest favor. The best is none too good in life insurance. Safety is the first essential.  
"H." San Andreas, Cal.: Of the two propositions, the one that would probably suit you the better is the 5 per cent. gold bond of the Mutual Life. No company could be stronger.  
"J. K." Jersey City: It is not a very old company, and while some strong men are connected with it the future alone can establish its success. My preference would be an older company.  
"J. M." Chicago: I do not regard the association with favor, and if the expectation of life of the policy-holder is long, I would drop it. Otherwise he might retain it for a temporary period.  
"Subscriber," St. Paul: (1) Which Milwaukee company do you mean? Have you given me the correct name? (2) I would prefer the endowment if I could afford it, but would not make the change if I held a twenty-payment.  
"J." South Bend, Ind.: (1) You ask for a statement of its comparative strength. Compared with what? (2) The *Spectator* Company of New York issues an annual pocket index which will give you the information. The number for 1903 is out and the price is twenty-five cents.  
"S." Pittsburg: (1) It is passing through an experimental stage and there are those who question whether it will meet with great success, considering the hardships of its situation. I would prefer some stronger company. (2) It has not been in the field very long and is too much of an experiment to entirely suit me.

*The Hermit.*

### Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to four special pictorial contests in which our readers may engage. A special prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture appropriate to Decoration Day, the competition to close on May 10th. The camerist sending in by June 15th, when the contest closes, the most satisfactory picture suitable for a Fourth of July page will likewise be awarded \$10. A prize of \$10 will also be given for the most attractive Thanksgiving Day picture furnished us, and a prize of \$10 for the picture which represents with greatest success the spirit of Christmas time. These contests are attractive and should call out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of *Leslie's Weekly*, whether subscribers or not.  
N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly," 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with *Leslie's Weekly*.

A bottle of  
**Pabst**  
**Blue Ribbon**  
The purest and most widely known brand of beer in use.  
Millions of bottles annually consumed by an appreciative and critical public in every part of the civilized world.

"Master thinks I'm a dandy at mixing cocktails."

**CLUB COCKTAILS**

**YOU** can do it just as well

Pour over lumps of ice, strain and serve

SEVEN KINDS BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

**G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.**  
HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

Life Insurance  
Free from All  
Speculative  
Features.

The  
**Travelers Insurance Company**  
Hartford, Conn.  
S. C. DUNHAM,  
President.

Accident Insurance  
in the  
Oldest, Largest  
and Strongest  
Accident Company  
in the World.

There are Some

## Eye Openers

in Accident Insurance Policies

Just placed on the market by  
The Travelers Insurance Co.

They are something new, and there is nothing now offered that can touch them in LIBERALITY, in INCREASED BENEFITS, in SIMPLICITY.

And the same old security grown larger that makes THE TRAVELERS' contracts the most widely popular among solid business and professional men, is behind them.

Agents in every town. Write us for details.



Established 1823.  
**WILSON  
WHISKEY.**

That's All!

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## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS TO  
**LOS ANGELES and the PACIFIC COAST**  
ON ACCOUNT OF THE  
**PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the only Railroad that will run  
tours to this Convention under its own auspices.

### ASSEMBLY TOUR MAY 13 TO JUNE 5, 1903.

Special Train of Pullman Dining and  
Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars going via  
Denver, Salt Lake City, and San Fran-  
cisco, returning via Albuquerque and  
Chicago.

#### RATE

**\$134.50 FROM NEW YORK**

Returning independently on regular  
trains, \$109.50 and \$120.50 from New  
York, according to route selected.

### YELLOWSTONE PARK TOUR MAY 12 TO JUNE 23, 1903.

Special Train of Pullman Dining, Draw-  
ing-Room Sleeping, and Observation  
Cars, going via Denver and Salt Lake  
City and returning via San Francisco,  
Portland, and Yellowstone Park.

#### RATE

**\$253.00 FROM NEW YORK**

Detailed Itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth  
Avenue, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger  
Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager

### HOME MISSION TOUR MAY 13 TO JUNE 11, 1903.

Special Train of Pullman Dining and  
Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, going via  
Chicago and the Grand Canyon of Ari-  
zona, returning via San Francisco, Salt  
Lake City, and Denver.

#### RATE

**\$159.00 FROM NEW YORK**

Returning independently on regular  
trains, \$121.00 and \$132.00 from New  
York, according to route selected.

Proportionate rates from other  
points on the Pennsylvania  
Railroad.

Tourist Agent, Chaperson, Official  
Stenographer and Special Bag-  
gage Master accompany  
each tour.

Rates quoted cover transportation, Pull-  
man accommodations, and meals in dining  
cars on special trains going and returning.  
Returning independently tickets cover  
transportation only.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.



SEND FOR OUR  
ILLUSTRATED  
PAMPHLET. It will  
teach you many  
things that everyone  
should know about  
MINERAL WATERS.

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Telephone Connection, 430-444 First Av., N.Y.

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Earth's greatest wonder—  
the titan of chasms, a mile  
deep, many miles wide.

**PICTURES OF IT:** For 25 cents will  
send the season's  
novelty—a Grand Canyon photochrome view,  
uniquely mounted to reproduce the Canyon  
tints. Or, for same price, a set of four  
black-and-white prints, ready for framing.

**BOOKS ABOUT IT:** For 50 cents will  
send a Grand  
Canyon book, 128 pages, 93 illustrations,  
cover in colors; contains articles by noted  
authors, travelers and scientists. Worth a  
place in any library. Or will mail free  
pamphlet, "Titan of Chasms."

General Passenger Office,  
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,  
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## Santa Fe

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE  
LIST OF THE HIGHEST  
GRADE PIANOS

## SOHMER PIANOS

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in Greater New York.

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the United States and Canada on any par-  
ticular subject?

Send us your order, describing what  
you want us to clip, enclose \$2, and we will  
send you our service, for one month, mail-  
ing you daily or weekly all clippings found  
on your topic. We read and clip about  
25,000 publications each month.

MANUFACTURERS can learn where  
there is a market for their goods, and how  
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BUSINESS MEN can obtain reliable  
tips which lead to business brought in on  
the follow-up plan.

ANY ONE can gather all that is printed  
about matters of immediate interest, the  
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Booklet for a stamp, if you mention this paper.

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REFRESHING  
SOFTENING

ANTISEPTIC  
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### "The only Soap fit for the Face"

Absolute purity, great softening, soothing and antiseptic properties must be  
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is because of this great purity and because it DOES soften, soothe and heal  
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